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TRADE OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL, BARNES ADVISES

Large American Industries Continue in Extensive Building Program

IMPROVEMENT PLANS INDICATE CONFIDENCE

Economic Survey of Country Shows Evidences of Increased Activity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A concretely hopeful business outlook based on a thorough economic survey just completed by the National Business Survey Conference was reported by Julius H. Barnes, chairman, on June 2.

A summary of reports obtained by the conference on important lines of business and industry suggests, Mr. Barnes declares, certain significant phases as follows:

Large American industry continues to carry out the construction programs forecast last December.

Continued large capital improvements supported by large-scale financing evidence a confidence in enlarged future earning power and preparation for it.

In America and in Europe there are evidences of increasing reservoirs of accumulated credit with consequent decreases in interest rates, and resulting benefits for production and distribution.

Of the more distinctive reports contained in the conference's survey are the following:

Discount Rates Cut

Short-Term Credit—The short-term credit market shows continued ease. Two Federal Reserve Banks further reduced discount rates in May. Customer rates at commercial banks in important centers now appear to be about the same as two years ago and there is evidence of moderate lowering of rates by about ½ per cent to 1 per cent in the group of least favorably situated interior cities. Member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve are negligible.

Long-Term Credit—For the first time, capital issues during a month of 1930 exceeded those for the corresponding month last year, the April, 1930 flotations being 15 per cent greater than those for April, 1929. For the first four months the volume of new capital obtained by domestic producing and distributing corporations totaled $2,100,000,000, and in addition borrowings by public authorities were $460,000,000, as compared with $339,000,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Mortgage agencies indicate loans are being made on a conservative basis and at gradually decreasing rates for first-class loans, but investors continue to show a tendency to confine

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Daily Chronicle, London, Absorbed by Daily News

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Daily Chronicle, London daily newspaper, at one time owned by David Lloyd George and long prominent as an organ of the Liberal Party, ceased publication as a separate entity June 2 on its amalgamation with its Liberal morning contemporary, the Daily News. The combined paper is to be known as the Daily News and Chronicle.

The amalgamation is to be controlled by trustees including Lord Cowdray, Laurence J. Cadbury, Walter T. Layton, representing the Daily News group, and B. H. Binder and J. C. Ackerman for the Chronicle owners. The Daily News and Chronicle, in its opening issue June 2, describes the amalgamation as a case of "rationalizing," and recalls there are still more newspapers in London than New York.

The Daily News has watched its Liberal contemporaries disappear one by one from the stage of London journalism. It has itself absorbed the Morning Leader, the Westminster Gazette, and now the Daily Chronicle.

It is reported that 1800 newspaper men and printers are thrown out of work by the amalgamation, and for this reason the merger is characterized by some as the greatest tragedy in the long history of Fleet Street.

"The Clerkenwell News," from which the Daily Chronicle sprang, was a small advertising sheet, but from 1877 the Chronicle was an important general London morning newspaper. First a Liberal-Unionist, it became successively Gladstonian Liberal; then increasingly radical under H. W. Massingham, who lost his post as editor because of his opposition to the Boer War; then from 1906-16 the chief left-wing supporter of the Asquith Liberal Administration; then from 1918 to 1926 it was the official organ of David Lloyd George, and subsequently in the hands of wealthy India merchants, and for some time under the chairmanship of Lord Reading.

Amy Johnson Awarded High Honor by King

LONDON (AP)—Amy Johnson, British girl flier, who became a national heroine on the recent completion of her flight to Australia has been awarded the honor of Commander of the British Empire in the King's birthday honors list.

Far Across a Misty Vale Where No Man's Ax Was Heard to Ring

© James E. Thompson, Knoxville, Tenn.

ONE OF FEW GREAT TRACTS OF VIRGIN STAND TIMBER IN THE UNITED STATES

Running Diagonally East to West Along the Border of North Carolina and Tennessee, the Great Smoky Mountains Form a Barrier That Has Kept Life There in All Its Simplicity. The Ax of Man Has Never Chipped and Hewed Its Way There Save Where a Settler Felled Logs to Build His Cabin, or Cleared Small Patches for His Corn. The Hills Are Covered With a Lush Growth. Not Clear-Cut Vistas, Such as Are Seen in the West, but Hazy and Wraith-Like Is the Aspect, and to This the Locality Owes Its Name. In the Picture Is the Panorama From the Face of Leconte Mountain, the Highest in Tennessee, and Looking Across Gatlinburg Valley.

Greeks on Good-Will Visit to Jugoslavia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Belgrade, Jugoslavia

A DELEGATION of 50 Greek economists, financiers, merchants and others arrived here June 1 on a visit intended to strengthen the economic and political ties which have united Greece and Jugoslavia since the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and the agreement on the Jugoslav free zone in Saloniki signed in March, 1929.

Monsoon Halts Salt Raiders; Turn to Taxes

15,000 Nationalists Move on Wadala—Gandhi Deplores Violence

BOMBAY (AP)—A drizzling rain fell over Bombay Presidency June 2 marking the first of the rainy season which comes every summer with arrival of the monsoon and the end of an important phase of the Indian Nationalist civil disobedience campaign.

The showers of today will be torrents tomorrow and the salt deposit areas, such as at Wadala and Dharsaana, will become morasses of mud and slime, inaccessible to the raiders who during the past two months have harassed British police guarding them.

With abandonment of the campaign against the salt law the Nationalist volunteers are stressing the non-payment of taxes, a campaign of possibly much more serious import for the British authorities than that just concluded.

The anti-tax campaign which, it was said, would supplant the campaign against the salt laws, already has been initiated in one district where officials are arriving to post signs warning the peasants that their lands will be forfeited if they refuse to pay the dues. Thus far they have found the villages deserted.

The Government, May 30, announced a new ordinance aimed at

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New Criminal Code Handed to Mussolini

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — The Italian Minister of Justice has presented to Benito Mussolini the text of a revised code of criminal procedure, together with observations made on the code by Italian magistrates, university professors, and a special commission appointed to examine the code which is collected in four large volumes.

Signor Mussolini decided that new codes of criminal law and criminal procedure shall be made public on Oct. 28 next, the eighth anniversary of the Fascist revolution, and should enter into force in the Italian kingdom on July 1 of next year.

It is believed that when the new codes enter into force, all exceptional measures passed by the Fascist Government during the last few years, including the institution of the special military tribunal for the defense of the state, will be abolished.

BYRD SHIPS START ON LAST LEG HOME

PANAMA (AP)—The ships of Rear Admiral Byrd's antarctic expedition started through the Panama Canal June 1 on the last lap of the homeward voyage.

The steamer Eleanor Bolling entered the canal first followed by the bark City of New York. Their schedule called for a stop at Cristobal for fuel, with sailing from that port set for June 3.

HILL DWELLERS OF THE SMOKIES ARE RARE TYPES

5,000,000 Descendants of Elizabethan Emigrants Dominate Region

By O. M. SCHANTZ

Dedication of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park on either side of the Tennessee-North Carolina boundary line will set apart for all time not only a marvelously beautiful and rugged mountain region, but will bring into prominence a wealth of early American history and a tremendously interesting group of pure American-stock people who, because of isolation, have retained a culture, traditions, and folklore no longer extant even in the home countries from which these sturdy mountaineers' ancestors emigrated.

It is almost beyond belief that a region so impressively beautiful should have for so long a period escaped notice. The great mountain ranges of Europe and Asia are better known by name than are our own Smokies.

As recently as July, 1925, the first large party from the North went into the Smokies from Knoxville in buses. Prior to that time the roads were not good enough to attract any car. But each year an increasing number of students of biology find their way into these mountains to take advantage of this wonderful out-of-door laboratory of natural history.

Nowhere in the United States is there a greater diversity of plant, insect and small animal life. Nowhere in the world, it is safe to say, is there a finer virgin deciduous forest. In the new park region, 65 miles long, are found 250,000 acres of such woodland. The entire park will contain approximately 700,000 acres, making it fifth in size of the 36 listed, according to the Chicago Daily News Almanac. Many trees are of such size that one is awed by their great height and girth. This is the home of a number of magnolias, the silverbell, the sourwood, giant buckeyes, many oaks. Altogether there are 135 varieties of trees that grow to large size. The tulip tree in this region reaches its greatest development, overshadowing all others.

The variety of flowering plants, trees, shrubs and woody vines is bewildering. Most of these are deciduous, but there are mixed with them many coniferous evergreen trees, and miles of the broad-leaved, evergreen rhododendrons and laurel. The rhododendrons in places form impenetrable thickets of great extent, which in midsummer blossom with prodigal luxuriance.

The name of Great Smokies is derived from the atmospheric conditions of the section. Because of the heavy annual rainfall, there is ever

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Case of Wets vs. Prohibition Attempts to Blame Dry Law for Havoc Done by Liquor

Analysis of 'What Is Wrong' Traces Corruption Directly to Alcohol Traffic—Careful Logic Refutes Criticism —Gains Overshadow Cost

This is the fourteenth of a series of 20 articles presented by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on the subject,*

"Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?"

By TULLY NETTLETON

"What is wrong with prohibition?" is a question that may well be asked searchingly and fairly in view of the criticisms launched against prohibition by its opponents. To find an answer and reach a fair conclusion a logical course is to take up, weigh and analyze the charges most frequently put forward by antiprohibitionists.

In a number of these criticisms certain injuries wrought by liquor are charged up as marks against prohibition. It would indeed be a strategic blow if the misdeeds of liquor could be turned into arguments for its release. Rather like a baseball team counting its own errors and the other team's hits in its own total score.

Consequently the query, "Just what does it prove?" needs to be raised in regard to many arguments now heard on the liquor question. In reasoning on this as on any other subject it is important not only to get the facts correctly, but also to make logical deductions from them.

Prohibition and Youth

"Prohibition is demoralizing youth," asserts the modificationist. "Boys and girls are drinking more than before."

What is the answer?

First—High school officials, who are in a position to know, say the facts are the reverse. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, says reports from many high schools show conditions are better with respect to drinking than in 1920, and that "the Eighteenth Amendment has benefited the schools beyond measure."

Second—Perhaps you have heard some parents who began with, "I never tell Johnny he mustn't do a thing; I want him to develop his personality." And after a while you heard, "I can't do a thing with John any more. He simply won't listen to me. I guess I'll just have to let him have his own way."

You have heard something like that? Well, a number of children have been brought up that way in the last few years, and prohibition is not entirely responsible for their training. Should the United States let liquor get out of hand and have its own way because these few youngsters have done so? Would that method actually help the youngsters?

Third—If youths are drinking, what is it the wets are afraid will harm them? Do they mean that liquor is injurious? This is one of the places where the wets try to make the misdeeds of liquor weigh against prohibition. What is it the youths supposedly have been drinking, prohibition or liquor? What it is, then, that allegedly has been corrupting youth, prohibition or liquor? If liquor, what is the remedy, more liquor or more prohibition?

* * *

Restrictions Always Necessary

"But, ah," says the wet, "the trouble is that by putting a 'Thou shalt not' on liquor you have made it more attractive both to young and old!"

Under practically any plan of legalized liquor sale that an anti-prohibitionist would seriously propose,

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Thousands Crowd Lakehurst Field to See the Graf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKEHURST, N. J.—Immense crowds, estimated at from 60,000 to 150,000 persons, thronged the field at the naval station here, and filed through the hangar to view the Graf Zeppelin on June 1.

Highways around Lakehurst were jammed with traffic and about 8000 automobiles were parked in mile-long rows at the edge of the reservation while their occupants trudged through the sandy loam and coarse grass across the three-quarters of a mile stretch to the hangar.

Men, women and children arrived in Lakehurst by airplanes, automobiles, trains, omnibuses and on foot. More than 24 airplanes with passengers flew from the New York flying fields and other points north and south and landed on the reservation, and a commercial field not far from the government reservation carried on a rushing air taxi business.

The refueling of the airship, which was carried on during the night by civilian workmen, assisted by naval men, was completed early in the morning. Pure hydrogen gas in the gas cells will be replenished long before 10 p. m. on June 2, when the dirigible will cast off on the first leg of the 5500-mile flight to Friedrichshafen, by way of Seville, Spain.

ITALIAN SETS AIR ENDURANCE RECORD

ROME (AP)—The world's non-refueling endurance flight record was brought to Italy June 2 by Maj. Umberto Maddalena, who in 1928 first sighted Umberto Nobile and the Italian survivors on the ice north of Spitzbergen, General Maddalena remained in the air 67 hours and 15 minutes.

Landing at Montecelio airdrome at 14 minutes before 1 a. m., he and his companion flier, Lieut. Fausto Cecconi, exceeded by 1 hour and 49 minutes the previous record of the Germans, Johann Risticz and Hans Zimmerman, who in 1928 remained aloft for 65 hours and 26 minutes.

The aviators flew over a course in which Monticelio, Ostia, Ladispolt, and Anzio were the corners. It was believed that they also established a record for distance travel in a non-refueled plane over a given course, although their estimated distance was not made public.

Vienna Festival Week Gives Tourists Glimpses of Austria's Cultural History

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Austrian President, Wilhelm Miklas, opened the annual Austrian "Festival Week" May 31 in the presence of the diplomatic corps and leading public men.

The institution of an annual festival week, dealing particularly with the cultural, artistic and musical life of Austria, has now become a recognized method of promoting tourist traffic within this state.

In the past special festival weeks have been devoted to musicians like Beethoven, the Strausses and others, but this year the period of Austrian history associated with the name of the great Austrian Empress, Maria Theresa, whose reign witnessed great cultural developments, has been chosen. The President's speech emphasized the cultural importance of the festival and of foreign tourist traffic in Austria's economic recovery.

The exhibition this year was organized by the Society of Museum Friends in Vienna. It is being held in the Castle of Schönbrunn, Maria Theresa's favorite retreat, and the place most closely associated with her daily life. It will continue until Oct. 13. It gives a picture of the historical, artistic and cultural significance of this period of expansion and prosperity. At the charming theater in Schönbrunn Castle, plays and operas of the period by Glück, Mozart, Goldini, etc., will be staged, while the State Opera will perform "Iphigenia in Aulis," and Mozart's "Die Entfuehrung aus dem Serail." The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, under Clemens Krauss, will perform works by contemporary composers, and the Burgtheater will put on special period plays. A number of the families of the nobility in Austria are also arranging private rococo festivals in their palaces.

'ANCIENTS' ELECT AND ENTERTAIN NOTED VISITORS

F. S. Cummings Now Commander—Centennial Legion Views Ceremonies

"Ancients' Day," long annually observed in Boston by the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, had today an added luster because the company had become host to the Centennial Legion, comprising representatives of some 75 military organizations which grew out of the militia of the original 13 colonies.

And so as the "Ancients," as members of the Massachusetts Company are familiarly known, gathered, first at King's Chapel Burial Ground to honor the memory of their first commander, Capt. Robert Keayne, later at a breakfast given by Mayor James M. Curley at the Parker House, and then at Boston Common for the parade and annual drumhead election, at which Francis S. Cummings was elected captain, to succeed James W. H. Myrick, the last companies of visitors who stood silently to watch impressive ceremonies wore in many instances the brilliant uniforms which differentiate the various units of this great association of the early militias of the United States.

Reveille was at dawn; from many parts of the city men wearing the beautiful uniforms of the several divisions hurried to a common meeting place. The ceremonies at King's Chapel were brief and simple, and eloquent of the traditions of the Ancients.

Speeches Cut Short

Speeches at the Mayor's breakfast were few and took solemn account of the notable history of the organization, and of the presence of guests from units in the Centennial Legion, which presented to Mayor Curley the gold medal of the Legion. After the breakfast, traffic in School Street stopped while the assemblage went across to City Hall Park for the flag raising. Col. Thomas S. Lanard of Philadelphia, commanding the

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Lindman Cabinet Falls in Sweden

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — The Conservative Government was defeated in both chambers of the Riksdag May 31 when the question of help to agriculture came up for debate. The Government proposal to raise the duty on grain was defeated in the first chamber 75 to 57 and in the second chamber 122 to 95. As Admiral Arvid Lindman, the Prime Minister, had previously declared, the Government would not take the responsibility of recommending such a decision to the King, he will hand in his resignation on June 2. It is expected that C. G. Ekman, leader of the Independent Liberal Party will be asked to form a new government.

The Conservative Government has not held a majority in either house of the Riksdag since it came into power in 1928, but has held office by means of a series of compromises. The retiring Prime Minister is a veteran political war horse who was Premier from 1906 to 1911. C. G. Ekman, who will apparently succeed him, is head of the prohibition wing of the Liberal Party. His career is one of the most picturesque in Swedish history: Mr. Ekman rose to the premiership from the humble rank of stone cutter.

The retiring government has been forced into introducing more and more reactionary measures, including increases in import duties, greater appropriations for national defense, and the expulsion of a Russian Soviet citizen, born in Finland, which aroused great public comment. In June, 1929, Dr. Nils Wohlin, Minister of Finance was forced to resign to avert a cabinet collapse, when it was alleged that he was responsible for several savings bank failures.

Eight Women Join Scotland Yard Staff

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

FOR the first time in the history of England, Scotland Yard on June 1 enrolled eight women detectives. The women will be assigned to various police stations to assist in the general work of crime detection, but at first will be detailed to investigate among other things the peddling of narcotics.

List Announced for Board of Lectureship

New Speakers Added for Year by Christian Science Directors

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced the following persons as members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the ensuing year:

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., Toronto, Ontario.

Frank Bell, C. S. B., New York City.

W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., Denver, Colorado.

Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S., London, England.

Richard J. Davis, C. S., Chicago, Illinois.

Arthur P. DeCamp, C. S. B., St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S., The Hague, Holland.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.

Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.

Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., Chicago, Illinois.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., Clinton, Illinois.

Charles E. Jarvis, C. S., Los Angeles, California.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., Detroit, Michigan.

William W. Porter, C. S. B., New York City.

Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S. B., Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

Cyrus S. Rogers, C. S., San Francisco, California.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., San Francisco, California.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., New York City.

James G. Rowell, C. S., Kansas City, Missouri.

Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., London, England.

John Ellis Sedman, C. S., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., Portland, Oregon.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.

Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.

Charles V. Winn, C. S., Pasadena, California.

Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., was born and educated in Boston. While in school she became interested

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Babylonian Tablets Given to Seminary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—A collection of Babylonian cuneiform tablets has just been given to the Western Theological Seminary here by Henry J Patten, of Chicago, and will be added to the Hibbard Old Testament library, the announcement said.

One piece, dating from about 2000 B. C., is a baked clay cone. Among the others are receipts and pay lists of the Larsa dynasty which reigned from 2005 B. C. to 1925 B. C.

The tablets have been translated by Prof. Edward Chiera, of the University of Chicago.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORK READ IN MOTHER CHURCH

Christian Scientists From Many Countries Gather for Meeting in Boston, Mass.

DUNCAN SINCLAIR IS NEW PRESIDENT

Messages From Branch Churches Renew Consecration to Teachings of Leader

Assurances of richer fruition in the understanding and application of practical, operative Christian Science, resulting in more widespread healing, a continuing growth of branch churches and societies, and the establishing of more efficacious facilities for benefiting humanity, were gratefully voiced at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, held today in the church edifice.

Progressive steps in activities already under way, and provision of new equipment enabling the departments of The Mother Church to give broader scope to their work, were recounted in the reports of officers. Messages from branch churches told of renewed consecration to the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

It was shown by the report of the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy that during the year ending May 31, 1930, an average of more than one Christian Science church a week was dedicated.

Overflowing the main auditorium into the original church, where amplifiers had been provided to bring the speakers' voices to those who did not obtain seats in the extension, approximately 6,000 Christian Scientists from all over the world attended the meeting.

The Hon. William W. Davis, president, announced the opening hymn, number 198, "O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind," the words of which were written by Mrs. Eddy. Mr. Davis then read from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the following selections:

Bible—Ps. 117: 1, 2; Zech. 8: 1, 16; Mal. 2: 6; Num. 6: 22-26.

Science and Health—95: 28-3; 223: 14-18, 25-3; 146: 23; 538: 3; 150: 4.

Silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition in unison by the congregation of the Lord's Prayer, occupied a few minutes after the readings, and then the familiar hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," number 157 in the Hymnal, was sung.

Officers Announced

Officers of The Mother Church for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

President—Duncan Sinclair, C. S. B., B. Sc., Glasgow, Scotland.

Treasurer—Edward L. Ripley, C. S., of Brookline, Mass.

Clerk—Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Duncan Sinclair, C. S. B., B. Sc., graduated at St. Andrews University, Scotland, as Bachelor of Science. He afterwards lectured on Metallurgy, and for many years was head of the science department of the Glasgow Academy until he resigned to devote himself entirely to the practice of Christian Science.

Mr. Sinclair became a member of The Mother Church and of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Glasgow, in 1906, and served in the latter as Second Reader, President of the church, and chairman of the board of directors. He also served as Christian Science Committee on Publication for Lanarkshire. Mr. Sinclair was a member of the Normal Class of the Board of Education, taught in December, 1916, and was certified as a teacher of Christian Science. In February, 1922, he was elected an Associate Editor of the Christian Science periodicals, in which position he is still serving.

The retiring President, Mr. Davis, then addressed the meeting, as follows:

Dear Fellow Members:

During the year which has passed since our last annual meeting, we who have an understanding of Truth as taught by our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, have indeed been blessed with happiness and peace. To Christian Scientists is given the privilege of demonstrating to suffering humanity, the old yet ever new healing truth, which was so gloriously brought to mankind by Christ Jesus, more than nineteen centuries ago and which is operative today.

Ours is a sacred trust to be administered in reverent appreciation and deep gratitude. That this truth about man in God's image and likeness is freeing mortals from disease and sin as surely now as ever is attested by conscientious and loving adherents, in hundreds of Christian Science Churches and Societies throughout the world. The message of healing and love has been eagerly grasped by multitudes of waiting and hungry hearts. It has come meekly and humbly into cabin as well as palace, for there is no autocracy in its ministrations.

Because of this, Christian Scientists have an especial opportunity to advocate world peace. Freed from the entanglements which prescribe the efforts of trained diplomats to establish permanent peace, we as followers of divine Truth, devoted to the salvation, not the destruction of mankind, can accomplish much for universal disarmament on land and sea.

Mary Baker Eddy was an ardent supporter of world peace. She says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," page 283: "To aid in this holy purpose is the leading impetus of my life. Many years have I prayed and labored for the consummation of 'on earth peace, good will to men.'" And she adds: "Individuals as nations unite harmoniously on the

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FIVE THOUSAND SOCIAL WORKERS TO VISIT BOSTON

Jane Addams and George W. Wickersham Will Address Conference

Five thousand social workers representing more than 40 organizations in the United States, Canada, and some European countries, are expected to attend the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Boston from June 8 to 14.

Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Wesley C. Mitchell, chairman of President Hoover's research councill on social trends, and Miriam Van Waters of Los Angeles, the conference president, will address the general sessions.

Twice before the conference has met in Boston, in 1881 and 1911. It serves as a forum for the presentation and discussion of new data and methods in social work, but does not adopt policies or attempt to influence legislation.

A few of the groups meeting at Boston include: The American Association of Social Workers, American Red Cross, Child Welfare League of America, Travelers' Aid, National Probation Association, and the Salvation Army. Some of the groups will begin their meetings in advance of the conference. During the conference period, over 300 sessions are scheduled.

Among the speakers are the following: Felix Frankfurter, Harvard University; Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Federal Prisons, Washington; Mary E. McDowell, University of Chicago Settlement; Frances Perkins, New York Industrial Commissioner; T. Wingate Todd, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Bleecker Marquette, Cincinnati Better Housing League; Mary Simkovitch of Greenwich House, New York; William Hodson, director of the Welfare Council o New York City, and Julia C. Lathrop of Rockford, Ill., who was the first chief of the United States Children's Bureau.

Tonight at the Pops

Military Polonaise.....Chopin-Glazounoff
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Fantasia, "Madam Butterfly".....Puccini
Sinfonietta ..... Chadwick
"Flivver Ten Million" ..... Converse
"Masquerades" ..... McKinley
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Piano solo: J. M. Sanromá
Waltz, "Girls of Baden" ..... Komzák
Selection, "New Moon" ..... Romberg

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley Plaza; dinner, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Ballroom, Foyer, State Suite, Parlor A and Sheraton Room, 7; hotel supper dance, Swiss Room, 9.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club; round table meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Theaters

Wilbur—"Broken Dishes."
Grand Opera House—"Jew Suss," by the Yiddish Art Theater Players.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Tapestries" by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Harvard University; meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "Birds, of Woodland, Shore and Orchard, 11 and 1:30; illustrated lecture on "Butterflies," Lecture Hall, 2:30.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, entertainment by Royal Bureau Artists, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: 18th century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings (by early New England artists). Works by Massachusetts painters under the auspices of the Copley Society. Through June 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors. Peasant painting of Japan. Nineteenth century prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Rare dolls of the 18th and 19th centuries from the Rose Hollingsworth and Mrs. F. W. Fittz collections. Gems and gem stones. Drawings of cats by Foujita with prose poem labels by Michael Joseph (last week). General collections of natural history and the peoples of many lands.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Old English sporting prints and paintings. Through June 7.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by C. Bacheler Nisbet. Through June 14.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Copley Gallery, 168 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Rebecca Lindon Smith Taylor. Through June 7. Water color by American artists.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Work by Louise Upton Brumback, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Bates, Francis Speight, Margaret Sargent, Kent, Sloan, Resen, Gibbs, Ernest Thurn, Marian MacIntosh, Littlefield Schulhoff Moffett, Frank Carson, Henrietta King, Herbert Patrick, E. Romano, Robert Wade and Chester Douglas. Through June 13.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by George P. Ennis. Through June 7.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—China and glass by Sidney T. Callowhill. Through June 11.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt. Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall, Johnson and others.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and drawings by C. A. Brodeur. Through June 28.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Third exhibition of paintings by members of the club. Through June 7.

South Boston Branch of the Public Library, Andrew Square—Charcoal drawings, oils and pastels by Janina Sederkiewicz. Through June 7.

YANCEY ON WAY TO CANAL ZONE

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—Capt. Lewis Yancey took off at 8:05 a. m., eastern standard time, June 2, for Cristobal, Canal Zone. Captain Yancey, American flier, is making a "good-will" swing to the Latin-American countries.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Bible Pictures

"Peace"
"If Thou Had'st Known, Oh Jerusalem"
"Omnipresence"
"The Good Shepherd"
"The Light of the World"
"The Lost Sheep"
"Diana or Christ"
CARDS—MOTTOES—PLAQUES
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Short's Art Store
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KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 10

HOW ARE POACHED EGGS MOST APPETIZING?

Add a pinch of Ivory Salt to the water before dropping in eggs.

Cook the economical way with the help of the Worcester Salt Cook Book. For free copy, address Worcester Salt Co., 71 Murray St., New York City.

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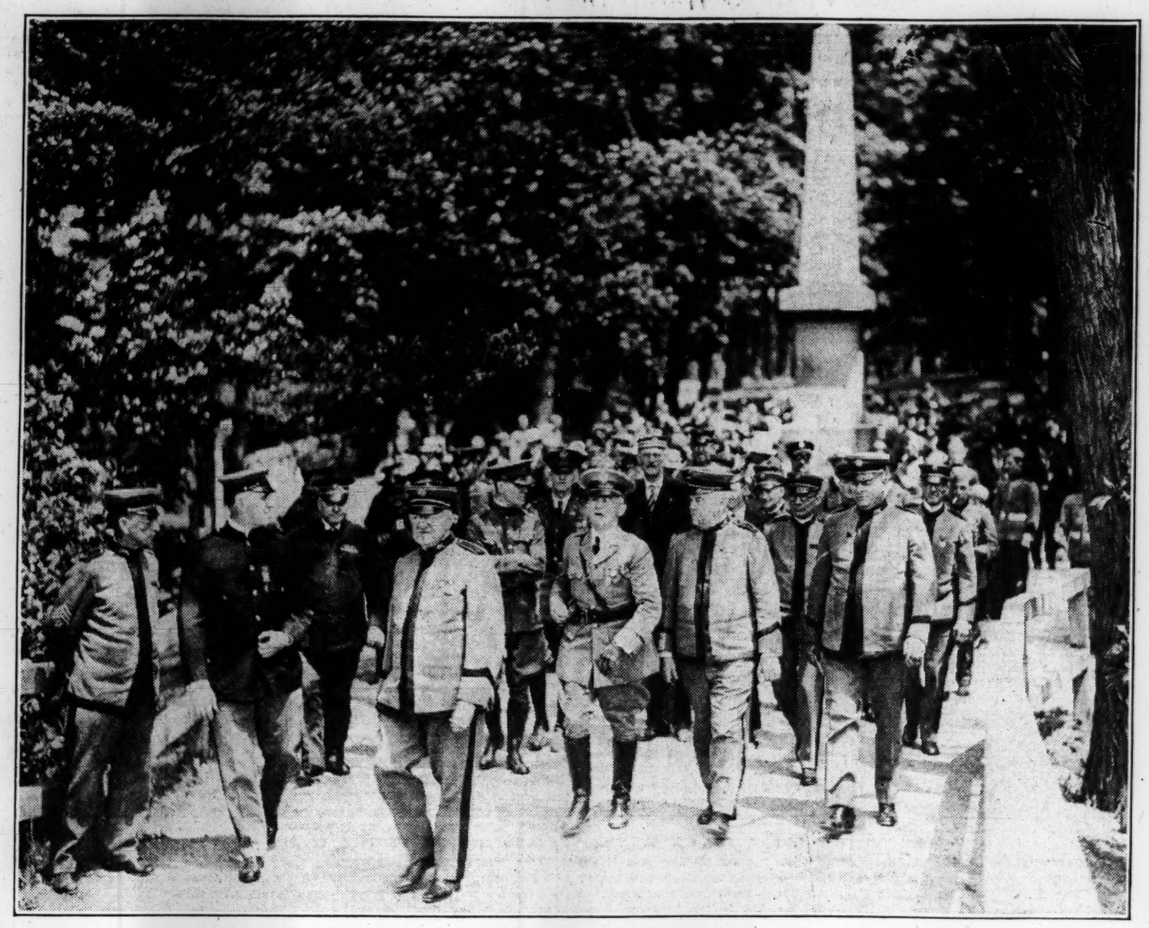
The Salty Salt

For Kitchen and Table

Their Forbears Trod This Ground Once Before



CENTENNIAL LEGION VISITS CONCORD BRIDGE

Members of This Organization, Who Were Guests of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, Are Representatives of the Militia Units That Were Organized at the Time of the Revolution and Epitomize the Military History of the United States for Upward of 150 Years. They Visited Historic Spots in Concord and Lexington and Witnessed the Drumhead Election of the "Ancients" on Boston Common.

'Ancients' on Big Day of Year, Hosts to Centennial Legion

(Continued from Page 1)

Centennial Legion, presented a set of national colors to the Mayor of Boston. And men in bright uniforms, and bands formed in line for the parade which needs just a day of bright skies and golden air for its best background.

It is partly due to the Tercentenary observance in Boston this year that the Centennial Legion comes at this time as guest of the "Ancients." Some of its units were formed during the French and Indian wars, some during the Revolution. The forbears of men who marched today served under the banners of Washington and Lafayette and they shared, out of a common understanding, in the observance of the "Ancients'" two hundred and ninety-fourth anniversary.

The drumhead election on the Common always attracts a goodly crowd of people who love its solemn pageantry and today was no exception; when the "Ancients" and their compatriots had formed into the serried ranks of color that are dress parade, and the huge drum had been set down under fluttering flags, and sound camera men had coiled and recoiled their long lines of wire and set up microphones to catch the words of the ceremonies, the new officers were elected.

Full List of Officers

Other officers besides Captain Cummings are: First Lieutenant, Edward J. Voye; Second Lieutenant, Rudolph M. Wismer; Adjutant Lieutenant, Henry D. Cormerais; Infantry Sergeants, Herman N. Ridgeway, Francis M. Maddox, Fred K. Rogers, Capt. Storrs L. Durkee, Dr. S. Raymond Keith, Gilbert R. Jones; Artillery Sergeants, Harold F. Smith, Ernest H. Sparlell, Alfred F. Kendall, Paul G. Hartung, Albert A. Fisher, William P. McDuffee.

And when the election was done, Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts, who is himself an Ancient and Honorable Artilleryman, bestowed their commissions on the men elected.

The Centennial Legion, 500 strong, made its official bow to Boston, June 1, when the members were officially greeted by Maj. J. W. H. Myrick, retiring commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, at the Copley-Plaza in the afternoon and by Gov. Frank G. Allen at Symphony Hall in the evening. In the absence of Mayor James M. Curley, Thomas A. Mullen of the City Industrial Commission, offered the Legion the freedom of the city.

At historic Lexington, the Centennial Legion was accorded a warm welcome by a corps of Minutemen lined up on Lexington Green. In the old homes, they found much reminiscent of the days when their organizations were first founded.

At the Old North Bridge in Concord the colorful uniforms of many of the visitors brought back the atmosphere of 154 years ago. Flags fluttered, and in the midst of exercises of intense interest to those present, Col. Thomas S. Lanard of the Legion declared that the men he heads "represent the military life of every period of American history."

'ELECTRIC EYE' PUTS OUT FACTORY FIRE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Latest functions of the magical "electric eye" were demonstrated May 31 at the annual meeting of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association.

With superhuman sensitivity the "eye" detected and threw defective articles off a moving belt; counted persons passing through a doorway and extinquished a small fire almost instantly. Other uses for the apparatus, explained by H. B. Stevens, engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, included the detection of paper breaks in mills and protection against explosion in domestic gas and oil furnaces in the instance of an extinguished flame.

French Deputies to Stir American Customs Issue

PARIS (AP)—Two deputies filed notice June 2 that they will interpellate the Government when the Chamber meets on alleged irregularities by American customs officers.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly shifting to easterly winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; warmer in interior; moderate to fresh north shifting to southeast winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; slightly warmer in Vermont; Tuesday partly cloudy; warmer in interior; moderate to fresh northwest shifting to east winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except showers over north portion of North Atlantic States about Tuesday, and generally showers about Thursday; warmer first half of week, with temperature above normal by Tuesday, cooler latter part of week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	56	Memphis	70
Atlantic City	72	Montreal	58
Boston	58	Nantucket	60
Buffalo	60	New Orleans	70
Calgary	44	New York	68
Charleston	70	Philadelphia	70
Chicago	64	Pittsburgh	64
Denver	50	Portland, Me.	56
Des Moines	64	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	52	San Francisco	50
Galveston	74	St. Louis	62
Hatteras	72	St. Paul	60
Helena	44	Seattle	46
Jacksonville	72	Tampa	70
Kansas City	66	Washington	54
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:39 p. m., Tuesday 4:55 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

NIAGARA SHARE-MARINE UNION

BUFFALO—Merger of the Niagara Share Corporation of Maryland and the Marine Union Investors, Inc., has been approved by the directors of both companies.

WORK OF PEACE BEING PURSUED, TARDIEU SAYS

Premier Outlines Policy—No Cabinet Reconstruction Is Contemplated

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Speaking at Dijon on the eve of the resumption of the parliamentary session, André Tardieu the French Prime Minister, has outlined the Government's policy for the coming months. The speech is especially remarkable for its tone of increased confidence and assurance.

Rumors to the effect that M. Tardieu contemplated the early reconstruction of his Cabinet with a view to forming a government based on a broader coalition of parties were refuted by his statement that a coalition already exists and whether it is to be made broader in its scope rests entirely with the Radicals.

Elsewhere in his address, M. Tardieu made it clear that he had no intention of offering to the Radical important posts such as the Ministry of the Interior, which they have consistently demanded as the price of participation in the Government.

Speaking of the Government's foreign policy, M. Tardieu declared: "We have pursued the work of peace, of which Aristide Briand throughout six different Cabinets has assured the continuity. But although our entire government is passionately attached to the success of this work it has in no way neglected those things which will render France capable of participating actively in it by the vigilant safeguarding of her security."

Among the principal subjects to demand the attention of Parliament in June and July, M. Tardieu included a comprehensive program of national rebuilding first elaborated last November. A general debate on the reorganization of public education was promised for next October.

The Premier concluded his speech with presentation of what he considers the functions of the modern state Declaring that neither the old policy of laissez faire nor a state of Socialism on the other hand, were requisite to meet the needs of the modern Commonwealth, he insisted upon the necessity of governments intervening in or controlling many activities of the complex modern economic and political organizations.

BUILDERS TO WORK FIVE DAYS A WEEK

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Sacramento building trade workers on June 2 inaugurated a five-day week. Labor leaders estimated 2500 to 3000 men were affected.

Existing wage scales will not be affected by the five-day plan although workers will draw pay for only that period.

Filene's
BOSTON

AN INVITATION

to make Filene's your headquarters while in Boston

Lunch in the restaurant . . . meet your friends on the balcony . . . have a wave or a manicure while your husband is being shaved . . . leave your packages with us . . . let us buy your railroad tickets . . . ask us questions . . . let us show you through the building. —For Filene's is a store that believes business should be more than merely swapping merchandise for dollars. Its services are free and friendly; its doors as wide open for those who come to see as for those who come to spend. COME TO FILENE'S and COME OFTEN WHILE YOU ARE IN BOSTON.

of special interest

to those who want to bring home a memento of Boston or an unusual gift: the Filene gift shop (in a separate building) teems with novelties and specializes on those with a Tercentenary flavor.

Tremont at West Street **Chandler & Co.** BOSTON

17 Interesting Items—Especially Selected for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETTE DRESSES 25.00
A versatile model in georgette shows a sleeveless pleated dress with cape, beneath a georgette coat with pleated flounce.

SHORT SLEEVED FROCKS 19.75
For tennis and golf, pleated dresses of silk crepe with detail of fine tucking and tiny bands of color joined by fagotting.

CHIFFON SUITS 35.00
Pleated and tailored the same as a heavier fabric, dotted chiffon is seen in a severely tailord dress with jacket.

IMPORTED CHIFFON 65.00
In dresses of exclusive and individual styling. Gorgeous flower prints with accents of plain color chiffon.

EMBROIDERED DRESSES 35.00
Tiny allover embroideries on georgette are used in dresses with plain color coats, or in long coats posed over plain color dresses.

STITCHED HATS 8.50
For sports and general summer wear, brimmed silk crepe hats, in pastel tonings and white.

PRINTED CHIFFON 22.50
In smartly becoming dresses for women. Soft revers, jabots, flares, drapes and ruffled lines.

BAKU HATS 10.00
Brims that lift or droop, pleated brims, and folded back brims. Every new summer shade as well as the popular white.

SHEER FRISCA 29.50
In businesslike tailored dresses of material ideal for travel wear. Pleated skirts, two-piece effects.

SILK SUITS 49.50
Printed silk dresses, with long caped coats of plain color crepe lined with printed silk to match.

CAPED DRESSES 25.00
In half sizes for "little women." Colorful printed chiffon with banded hipline and gracefully flared skirts.

BRIMMED HATS 5.00
Simulated hair braid for wear with all sheer summer frocks. Most popular in glistening black.

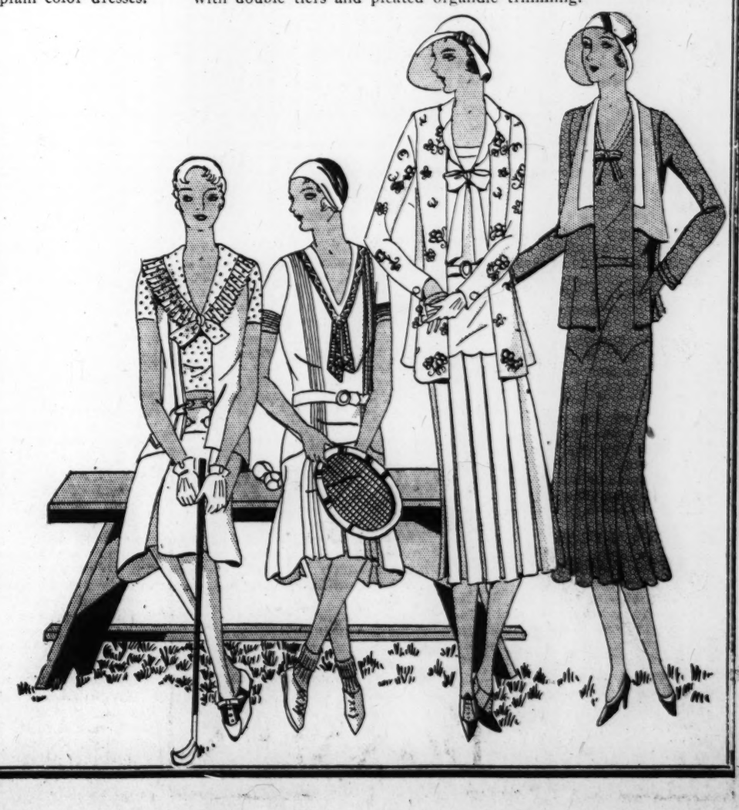
SUMMER COATS 39.50
Light weight covert cloth with graceful cape and narrow belt of self material. Also galyak trimmed crepe coats. For women.

TRAVEL COATS 55.00
Striking tweeds in monotone and nubbed effects, slightly flared and belted lines. Wolf or lapin collars, some selvage trimmed.

PASTEL COATS 25.00
Delicate shades of pink, maize, blue, green and orchid are as smart as white in soft basket weave flannel and cheviot coats.

MISSES' SILK COATS 25.00
Impeccably tailored lines in fine silk crepe coats with jabot rever collar and belt. Ideal for all summer dress wear.

DOTTED SWISS DRESSES 16.75
Junior misses delight in crisp dresses of pastel toned dotted Swiss, with double tiers and pleated organdie trimming.



DR. DORAN PUTS ENFORCEMENT UP TO STATES

Prohibition Began There, He Says and They Must Help to Maintain It

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dr. James M. Doran, federal prohibition commissioner, in a monograph published by the Treasury Department, asserts that the Eighteenth Amendment was the logical evolution of the nation-wide system of state dry laws that had grown up by 1919, and that without the coöperation of state and local officials prohibition enforcement will never be thorough.

The necessary legal machinery exists in both the states and Federal Government, Dr. Doran declares; whether it is used or not depends, he warns, "on public opinion."

The monograph published under the title, "State Coöperation in the Enforcement of National Prohibition Laws," is one of several it is understood that Dr. Doran has prepared on the dry act and the problem of its effective enforcement preliminary to relinquishing his post when the bureau he heads is transferred from the Treasury to the Department of Justice on July 1. Dr. Doran will continue as head of the Treasury Department's industrial alcohol division, it is understood.

The monograph discloses that 32 states, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska were under bone-dry prohibition laws enacted by constitutional amendment or statute law before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed and that prohibition preceding the national act covered three-quarters of the territory of the United States and a population of about 51,000,000. In addition in the 16 other states there were counties and sections comprising more than 14,000,000 inhabitants that had prohibition under local option laws.

"It seems certain," he says, "that had not national prohibition come when it did, more states would have voted state-wide prohibition as a necessary concomitant to their industrial and social progress."

This the dry leader stresses to emphasize the fact that in drafting the Volstead Act for the enforcement of federal prohibition the foundation was laid on the well-established system of state and local laws and police power. That enforcement has broken down in many instances, Dr. Doran definitely lays to the failure of state and local authorities to coöperate with the Federal Government.

"To an observer," he states, "the causes of this lack of coöperation are quite apparent. Unwholesome influences are at work to prevent enforcement."

Enforcement varies, Dr. Doran holds, "in direct proportion to three general rules: Sentiment regarding the law in any community; understanding by federal and state officials of their respective duties and obligations; coöperation between state and federal enforcement agencies."

Pupils Encouraged in Habit of Thrift

To stimulate thrift in the high schools and assist graduates in securing positions, the saving banks in one Massachusetts town coöperating with the school authorities will issue certificates to students who have been regular depositors throughout the school year. The certificates will be given for regularity of savings, not for amounts saved.

"This plan," says a statement of the Council on Economic Education, Incorporated, "should be widely adopted. A boy or girl who saves systematically has done something as valuable as getting high marks in studies. The certificates which the thrifty students receive should be a prime recommendation to prospective employers.

"We are conducting a campaign to stress the importance of regular savings in the high schools. At present the grades are ahead of the high schools in savings. It is very important for high school pupils to get the savings habit because they are on the threshold of independent economic life where, as wage and salary earners, the saving and investment program should be started and started right."

Colonial Village Program Planned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The quaint New England village on the Eastern States Exposition grounds will figure in a series of events now being arranged in celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary.

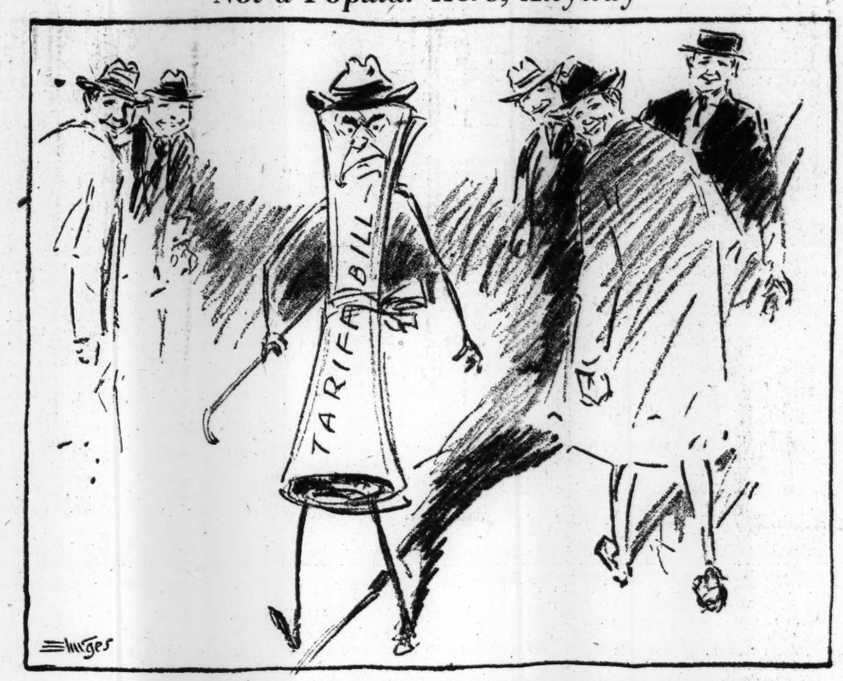
The first event will be June 15, when the "village," composed of historic buildings moved from various parts of New England, will be opened to the public under auspices of American Home Makers, Inc. Services will be held in the Old White Church in the afternoon and other ceremonies conducted appropriate to the occasion.

In the evening there will be an outdoor gathering in front of the municipal group on Court Square, with speeches, singing by a chorus of 500 voices and exercises by the school children.

On July 19 there will be a dance on Court Square, with dancers appearing in costumes of various nationalities, including those of early new England periods. Some time in August there will be a ball in the Municipal Auditorium, when costumes will be worn in competition for the prize offered for the best colonial costume in the State.

In September there will be a golf meet, with events at the Longmeadow Country Club and the municipal links at Franconia.

Not a Popular Hero, Anyway



"D'yer Know, I'm Beginning to Have a Feeling There Must Be Something Wrong With Me."

HILL DWELLERS OF THE SMOKIES ARE RARE TYPES

(Continued from Page 1)

present a peculiar soft haze, which adds a charm to the Smokies, intriguing the visitor, a desire to return again and again.

Within the southern Appalachians, it has been estimated that there are more than 5,000,000 inhabitants, the major portion of them being of Scotch-Irish descent and a much lesser number of English, Welsh, Huguenot French and German stock. They have become a great homogeneous group, all speaking, with slight variations, the quaint Elizabethan English spoken by their ancestors when they arrived in America more than 200 years ago.

The story of these Highlanders of the southeastern United States is one of fascinating interest. Under conditions which would have discouraged a less hardy race, they have survived through two centuries of hardships, eking out a scanty livelihood from the steep mountain sides, and gradually, because of the lack of passable highways and the inevitable poverty resulting, they slipped into a state of illiteracy difficult to understand by those accustomed to our compulsory educational system. Though lacking the advantages of schooling, they have an innate refinement, and one notes the gentle politeness of both young and old, and the marked absence of vulgarity and profanity in the speech of the men. Changes in methods of living and in speech will come rapidly, but in the back country there will still be thousands to whom the contact with the outside world will not come soon.

People Are Deeply Religious

The mountain people are deeply religious, and the principal expression of their religious sentiments is evidenced by the frequent "Singings," a survival of an old custom; so ancient that no one can tell of its origin.

They sing from a collection of psalm and hymn tunes called the New Harp of Columbia, hence the name for the meetings, "Harp Singings." The notes used are called shaped notes, as each note is represented by a different shape.

Most of the singers are men, and there is no age limit. Many men over threescore and ten are regular participants in the "Singings." The pitch is taken from a tuning fork, and the first two verses are sung by naming the notes, and only after the second verse is the poetry sung. The time and harmony of the singers is perfect; and it is worth a journey to the mountains to attend one of these informal religious services.

Mountain music includes also many old ballads long ago lost in Great Britain, but still sung in the southern Appalachians, to the accompaniment of fiddle, banjo and guitar. These tales in verse set to plaintive music relate the lights and shadows of an isolated people, and fit in well with the light and shades of their beloved mountains.

Education throughout the mountains is woefully inadequate to the needs. The ability of the children to absorb "larnin" is uncanny. Generations of dependence on "word of mouth" in place of reading has developed a remarkable ability to memorize. Many fine schools have been established by private organizations such as women's clubs, churches and the D. A. R., but the State's rule of only devoting funds to education in the mountain sections, based on the taxes paid, has naturally retarded education.

Education of the mountain people will materially raise the average standard of American citizens, and will bring into activity a great group of mentally and physically fine and intensely loyal native Americans.

Easily Accessible From All Points

The most accessible section at present of the new park area is in the vicinity of Mt. Leconte, the highest mountain entirely within the State of Tennessee. From Knoxille a fine state highway leads to Gatlinburg, from where many trails lead toward Leconte, Cade Cove, and through the Sugarlands valley up to an elevation of more than 5000 feet over the new highway in process of construction, to connect Tennessee with North Carolina.

This will be for the present the only passable highway crossing the range in the entire 65 miles of the length of the park. Already the Appalachian trailmakers have begun to scout for the trail which is to extend along the mountain crests from Maine to Alabama.

Within a radius of 600 miles from the center of the park live more than 75 per cent of the residents of the United States and Canada, all of whom can easily reach it by train, or by automobiles over hard roads. On account of their southern location, the Smokies are attractive to visitors during at least eight months of the year. Spring begins in late February or early March, and from then on, there is a wonderful panorama of beauty into October and November, in which months the coloring is gorgeous beyond ability to describe.

Recently, artists of note have journeyed to the Smokies for subjects for new pictures, and they are bringing back with them the essence of this land of mystery, hazy distances and softly rounded forest clad mountains portrayed on canvas. These pictures are in sharp contrast to the clearly defined separation of land and sky that is so marked in the West, and in the mountains of New England.

Charles Egbert Craddock in "The Prophet of the Great Smokies," published in 1885, said:

"Always enwrapped in the illusory mists, always touching the evasive clouds, the peaks of the Great Smoky Mountains are like some barren ideal, that has bartered for the vague isolation of a higher atmosphere the material values of the warm world below."

The mysterious outlines of the forest-clad peaks, lightly draped with a filmy haze; the amazing silences of the deep forest; the luxuriant plant life, the starry nights, and the contact with the quaint people, all contribute to make of the Great Smoky Mountains one of the most attractive vacation regions in all of our United States.

Herbert M. Lord Has Passed On

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert M. Lord, former director of the Bureau of the Budget, who passed on June 2, was said to have been the greatest paymaster the world ever has known. During the less than 20 months in which the United States participated in the World War, General Lord, director of finance for the War Department, theoretically paid out more than $24,000,000,000. And when his military career was at an end later, he became director of the budget, where the chief function was to keep down Government expenditures.

Government officials learned of "the man with the remarkable memory" who could literally quote figures by the yard. The geenral public had its opportunity to observe the general's powers of memory several years later when the radio was employed to broadcast a meeting of government executives. Hundreds of thousands of persons heard him quote figures but they did not know that he spoke without a manuscript and that careful check of his quoted figures had revealed that they were correct down to the cents.

The President told him each year that the budget submitted to Congress should not exceed a stated figure, and General Lord's efforts thenceforth were dedicated to the task of cutting the total to the stipulated amount.

General Lord was a son of Maine. He was born in Rockland, Me., Dec. 6, 1859, and graduated from Colby College (then university), Waterville, in 1884. He turned later to editorial work on newspapers in his home town, in Denver, Colo., and lastly in Cardiff, Tenn. He was serving as clerk of the House Ways and Means Committee under the chairmanship of Nelson Dingley when, in 1898, the outbreak of the Spanish-American War introduced him to military life. Practically all of his army service was in connection with financial matters.

He was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal for his handling of war finances.

N. Carolina Honors Memory of Senator

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Zebulon Baird Vance, Governor of North Carolina during the war between the states, member of the United States Senate and one of the charter members of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, was widely observed May 13.

Mr. Vance belonged to that group which vigorously opposed southern secession in 1861, but after his state had withdrawn from the Union, he became a soldier of great distinction. Prior to the ending of the war, he was elected Governor of the State. He served two terms and was elected again in 1879.

He was the chief executive of the State when Raleigh was surrendered to the federal troops, April 13, 1865.

Mr. Vance was elected to the United States Senate, and his statue was one of North Carolina's contributions to the hall of fame in the national Capitol at Washington.

'LO, THE POOR INDIAN' IN CANADA—ISN'T

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—"Lo, the poor Indian" can no longer be designated by this phrase as during the past year the Red Men living on the reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta marketed cattle to the value of $250,000 in addition to the live stock they raised for their own consumption.

The Department of Indian Affairs has announced that the Indian ranchers and farmers on the prairies will this year seed over 100,000 acres of grain crops and in addition they own some 25,000 head of cattle which range over the Indian reserves.

FOREIGN RELATIONS IS INSTITUTE TOPIC

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The topic of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Chicago this year is American foreign policy.

Five experts on international relations are announced as lecturers. They are Yusuke Tsurumi, formerly member of the Japanese Parliament; Victor Andres Belaunde, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary in the Peruvian diplomatic service; Percy E. Corbett, dean of the law school of McGill University; George H. Blakeslee, Professor of International Relations at Clark University, and George Young, formerly attaché in the British diplomatic service. The program opens June 16 and concludes June 27. This is the seventh institute of the Harris Foundation.

Whole Cabinet of Ex-Miners Takes Reins of Government in S. Australia

Two Sons of Blacksmiths Figure in Labor Government at Adelaide—Revival of Mining Activity Expected in Copper Fields of State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Probably for the first time in the history of democratic government, a ministry has been formed composed exclusively of men who have been miners. This is the new Labor Government of South Australia under Lionel L. Hill, which recently won a sweeping victory over the Liberals and Country Party, turning out the Liberal Government under Richard L. Butler. Of these men who have risen from the coal pits to parliamentary honor, two are sons of blacksmiths and have advanced by way of union secretaryships.

The cause of the landslide, which gives the Labor Party 31 out of 46 members, is largely due to the fact that the Liberal Party has held office during three of the most difficult years that South Australia has ever experienced. There had been bad seasons, with a consequent serious falling off in railway revenue, and, despite heavier taxation, revenue had declined substantially. This was shown by the statement of the Liberal leader on his retirement from office. Mr. Butler's original estimate of the deficit was £835,406, but the shortage was in the vicinity of £2,000,000. So grave did he consider the position that he urged the new Premier to summon a secret session of Parliament to enable members to get a thorough grip of the financial situation. Mr. Hill would not agree to this because he thought it would have the flavor of a panic move.

Mr. Hill proposes to reverse Mr. Butler's methods for adjustment and has submitted proposals which have a more spectacular appeal to the people, one of them being to reduce taxation, on the ground that the people had already been carrying an excessive burden. Mr. Hill promised to tackle the extensive unemployed problem by development of public works, instead of restriction of them as Mr. Butler had proposed.

The new Labor Government is to have a new ministry to take charge of unemployment, and a department of industry will be formed. The cost of the additional minister will not fall upon the State, but will be shared equally by the other six members of the Cabinet. Mr. Hill has retained his former portfolios of Treasurer and Minister of Education.

One result of the selection of Robert S. Richards as Minister of Industry is likely to be a revival of mining activity in South Australia. Mr. Richards is a practical miner and for years he has been pleading for a large expenditure of money on copper fields, which have been languishing for want of exploitation. There is a deep-rooted conviction in mining districts that a systematic expert investigation of these forgotten fields will lead to an important expansion of industry.

Two interesting features of the election were the defeat of the only woman candidate, Mrs. Polkinghorne, who was nominated by the Women's Non-Party Association, and the election of Edward J. Craigie, a strong advocate of single tax, who had made 14 attempts to get into Parliament.

ITALY HONORS FRIED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department was informed May 28 that Capt. George Fried, his chief officer, Harry Manning, and eight members of the crew of the steamship America have been awarded medals by the Italian Government for their rescue of 32 men from the Italian steamship Florida in January, 1929.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

NOW 25c

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Case of Wets vs. Prohibition Attempts to Blame Dry Law for Havoc Done by Liquor

(Continued from Page 1)

the sale of liquor to minors or at least to persons under 18 years old would be forbidden. Would liquor then have any less of the supposed attraction of a forbidden thing to youth without national prohibition than with it? On the contrary, the attraction of liquor would be increased by its being easier to get and being constantly in view among their elders.

As for the older folk, if a man sees a freshly painted park bench with a "wet paint" sign on it, then to see if it is so goes ahead and sticks his fingers into the paint and gets it smeared on his clothes, does he blame the painter for having put up the "wet paint" sign or rather does he not blame himself? Wet paint smears; it is just the nature of the stuff. Alcoholic liquor brings degradation; it is just the nature of the stuff.

There is one group of critics which holds it is not only a mistake but an expression of fanaticism for any one group to say "don't" to another set of individuals in society. These sages employ the very practice they condemn. They say, "Don't say don't!"

Is liquor made any more attractive and companionable by being publicly labeled "dangerous" than it would be made by cloaking it with respectability of legalized, perhaps state-sponsored, sale?

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Is There More Drinking?

"There is more drinking than before prohibition," asserts the opponent of the dry law.

There are plenty of statistics to refute this, those most carefully gathered placing the present consumption of beverage alcohol at approximately one-sixth the pre-prohibition quantity per capita, but one does not have to remember statistics to weigh the reasonableness of this assertion.

Suppose the United States should by law close every cotton mill and other textile factory in the country and forbid the importation of cloth. Will anyone believe the Nation would have more cloth by depending on home spinning wheels and hand looms, a few spinning frames and looms secreted in small factory lofts, and the smuggling of cloth from other countries? That is an approximate analogy of the primitive methods which wets pretend have outstripped the production of one-time huge breweries and distilleries. Would any manufacturer undertake to increase production by such a change?

Prohibitionists do not pretend all drinking has ended. They do aver that the Eighteenth Amendment by setting a standard to work toward, has diminished drinking and will continue to diminish it.

Origin of the Speakeasy

"Piffle!" the wet explodes. "There are more speakeasies now than there used to be saloons. The Volstead Act only closed the saloons and substituted the speakeasy."

The wet is mistaken as to the origin of the speakeasy. Even the name is of pre-prohibition vintage. Thirty-five years ago under laws which permitted the licensing of thousands of saloons New York city had its quota of speakeasies selling liquor illegally according to official investigations such as those of the Lexow Committee of the State Assembly. A Pittsburgh newspaper in 1917 said 2300 unlicensed liquor sellers were operating there notwithstanding the presence of 1500 licensed saloons and liquor stores. The Minneapolis Retail Liquor Dealers Association in 1908 complained there were 4000 places selling liquor illegally in that county.

The scattering of speakeasies in the cities of 1930 is no new growth. It is essentially the same fringe of lawless drink-selling which, eluding regulation, formerly dragged at the heels of the licensed saloon. In abolishing the saloon the nation has destroyed the head of the octopus. Shall we be utterly taken aback because the tentacles still wriggle menacingly? Shall we try to fit some new head upon them to reform them? Or shall we not look to growing enforcement to finish the task?

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Antiquity Not a Criterion

"Enforcement, bah! Prohibition can't be enforced," rejoins the wet. "Men have drunk for thousands of years, and they always will drink. It is hopeless to expect to change such a fixed institution."

If antiquity were the determining factor in the fixity of men's habits, they still would eat raw flesh and live in caves, for those customs antedated even the liquor habit and stayed with men for thousands of years. But when men found better ways of living they adopted them. That is what they believe they are doing in their decision to be free from alcohol.

Is it hopeless to expect to eradicate an abuse such as intoxicating drink? Other debasing institutions at various times have been firmly entrenched in society and have resisted stubbornly, but have been uprooted in the march of civilization. Slavery had its vested property rights, but it is gone from nearly all the world. Dueling was a "code of honor," but now it comes under the statutes on homicide. Piracy laid tribute on empires, but now it has been scourged from the seas.

Is enforcement impossible? In the realm of physical achievement, engineering is continually doing the impossible. Former generations declared it impossible for a man to fly, to talk across the ocean, transmit energy on a wire, travel a mile in 20 seconds, tunnel under a river, rear a building hundreds of feet high, or reclaim half a county from a swamp. But these things are being done all the time. Shall the Nation devote less energy or give up with less effort in an undertaking to improve human welfare, an undertaking in social engineering which will make possible a fuller utilization of the wonders of physical engineering?

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Estimating the Cost

"That sounds very fine, but what about the cost? I read somewhere that it amounts to $936,000,000 a year."

That is the estimate of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Three things may be said about this matter of cost.

First. Only the $36,000,000, and not all of that, is direct cost of enforcing national prohibition. This charge is covered twice over by fines, penalties and alcohol taxes collected by the Prohibition Bureau. The $900,000,000 which makes the figure look big is an amount of revenue which the association estimates the Government could collect from legalized liquor manufacture and sale. In other words, a $900,000,000 bribe to taxpayers to allow the taking of millions more in private profits and to let liquor and its attendant evils get back into the community.

Would they be making a good bargain to accept the bribe? Would it be good business for a city to finance its street cleaning department by selling licenses to incendiaries? The revenue would be more than offset by increased costs for the fire department.

Similarly, according to many social researches, revenue from liquor would be more than offset by increased charges upon the community for care of the poor, the insane and the criminal. From one-third to one-half of pauperism before prohibition was authoritatively charged to liquor. Treatment of insanity resulting wholly or partly from alcoholism cost more than $3,000,000 in New York State alone during 1928. The extent to which liquor fosters crime and so adds to the police and prison bill, most people can judge for themselves.

Ability to Pay Involved

Second. Does anyone suppose that because this theoretical $900,000 000 would be collected through the liquor trade that it would not in the last analysis come from the pocketbook of the individual spender just the same as a gasoline tax or a tariff duty? It would take indirectly instead of directly just as much or more from the public pocket as the income tax to which the wets compare it, would not take it in proportion to ability to pay, and would give injury instead of service in return.

Third. The carefully grounded estimate of Prof. Irving Fisher that prohibition is saving the United States $6,000,000,000 a year in improved efficiency of workers and in diversion of liquor money to other purchases has never been authoritatively contradicted. If the actual gain were only one-third this amount, and if the United States were actually paying $936,000,000 a year for prohibition, it would be more than doubling its money on the transaction.

Fourth. Suppose we take the aggregate figures in which the wets assert that the cost of prohibition over 10 years is $3,400,000,000. The United States, according to recent Treasury compilations, has spent $51,400,000,000 as the cost of its participation in the World War. The effort to end traffic in beverage alcohol is a war against a public enemy the same as was the World War.

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Alcohol—Friend or Enemy?

"But people are not agreed that alcohol is a public enemy," protests the modificationist, "Many believe it is a friend."

During the World War there were a number who did not agree with the Nation's purposes in the struggle, but they were compelled to follow the will of the majority. In this war against alcohol, a citizen equally owes it to his country to refrain from supporting the bootlegger.

"Do you mean that anyone who buys a drink is committing treason?"

Whether you call it treason or "higher lawlessness," he is doing what he would have been thrown in jail for doing during the war. He is trading with the enemy. Every dollar he spends for liquor goes into the war chest of those who are defying and trying to break down other laws as well as this one.

Sources of Corruption

"What are you going to do about the corruption and graft in prohibition enforcement?" the critic demands. "The dry law has resulted in an orgy of bribery and racketeering. Gangsters and dishonest officials are gettting rich from it."

First, let us examine what is the source of this corruption. The money which figures in bribery and graft never comes from those who desire to see the law enforced. It always comes from the illicit distiller, rumrunner, bootlegger or speakeasy proprietor. Note this: The money which works corruption always comes from those who are associated with liquor, those who are handling it and attempting to make a profit from it.

This corruption began long before prohibition. The saloon interests were notorious corrupters of politics. Speakeasies paid protection money to sell drink illicitly alongside the licensed saloon. Liquor interests even corrupted employees of state dispensary systems and the federal reserve service. Always the corruption came from the side of the liquor. What then is the logical way to reduce corruption, let in more liquor or continue to squeeze it out?

Alternatives Already Tried

Second, what alternatives do the wets offer? Usually either a state dispensary or state license system. Under these the state would take part or all of the sort of profits which allegedly now are collected by dishonest public officers for their own pockets in the form of graft. If it is vile for these individuals to accept money for permitting violation of a law of the state, is it any less vile for the state to collect that same money for permitting the sale of a stuff which debauches and endangers its citizens, indeed, to condone the distribution of an intoxicant which incites violation of nearly every other law in the criminal code?

Third, drys do not condone corruption in enforcement. They have two reasons for deploring it where the wet has one; they deplore it not only because it represents dishonesty but also because it partly thwarts a law they wish enforced. They propose simply to do more of just what they are doing: work for selection of conscientious officials, support civil service appointment of federal prohibition agents, advocate legislation which will relieve congestion of the courts and generally insist on enforcement and observance.

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Compared to Bankruptcy

"But if this were a good law, if people were agreed that drinking is wrong, it would not take large appropriations and special efforts by interested organizations to get it enforced."

Other laws have required special efforts and special support to obtain effective enforcement. Practically everyone agrees that using the mails to defraud or concealing assets in bankruptcy is wrong, yet the National Association of Credit Men has used up a credit protection fund of $1,400,000 in coöperating with officials to obtain more than 700 convictions for credit frauds, and is raising a second and larger fund with approbation of the highest officers of the Government.

Arson has been designated as a crime for many generations, yet a national organization of fire insurance underwriters has spent large sums in a nation-wide campaign against incendiarism as an important phase of fire prevention. Money used to check the burning up of property for insurance is money well spent. So is that used to check the burning up of manhood with liquor.

Violators Run Risks

"You forget," cries the anti-prohibitionist, "that there is more than the cost in money. According to a Washington newspaper, prohibition enforcement has taken a toll of 1360 lives. How can you justify such a slaughter?"

One does not have to justify the cold-bloodedness of a rumrunning gangster or the rashness of an inept officer in order to justify prohibition. Are there not occasional slayings in the capture of automobile thieves, pay-roll bandits and burglars? Is not an innocent bystander sometimes shot in such cases? Does society lose any more by the depredations of robbers than by the depredations of liquor? The desperateness of the violators is no invalidation of the law.

Granting that some unfortunate mistakes have taken place, are those casualties impeachments of the law or of its administration? Does the more logical and progressive remedy lie in giving up the law or in improving the methods and personnel of the law enforcement branches? That improvement is being made daily.

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Philosophical Argument Raised

"Oh, the trouble with you prohibitionists is that you are trying to impose a collective legalistic control upon an appetite which ought to be a subject of individual self-control," says a more philosophical type of critic.

This argument mistakes the expressed purpose and nature of the national prohibition act. That act does not dictate personal habits but is designed to eradicate a harmful traffic.

Let us agree that individual self-control ought to be exercised over the appetite to drink. Does prohibition preclude the cultivation of that personal restraint? No. On the contrary, temperance education can and should go hand in hand with prohibition of the liquor traffic. The only temperance instruction which accords with modern scientific investigation is that which teaches total abstinence from alcohol. Prohibition sets up more favorable surroundings for that instruction.

Do we jeopardize self-control by undertaking to remove the presence of temptations? Do we not rather make self-control that much easier? Is it impossible to cultivate self-control except by first placing a vicious thing within every person's reach and then warning him against it? Christian experience teaches there is more self-control in avoiding temptation than in courting it. If freedom of choice be necessary, there is ample opportunity for its exercise in making the decision to observe the implications of the law instead of patronizing an outlawed traffic.

Dry Law Aids Education

Would those who place such importance upon self-determination depend upon that method rather than prohibition of the traffic to control the use of narcotic drugs? Would they say because youth is taught not to steal that there should be no laws against stealing, lest these interfere with ethical instruction or with the pupil's freedom of choice in carrying out the instruction?

Prohibition not only permits education again alcohol; it aids it. The force of declared public policy is in accord with what is taught in the schoolroom.

Under one of the systems of government sale so popular with the wets, the schoolboy might logically reason, "If it is all right for the Government to sell liquor, it is all right for me to drink it." Under prohibition the example of the Government is on the side of abstinence. Example is stronger than precept.

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That Question of Liberty

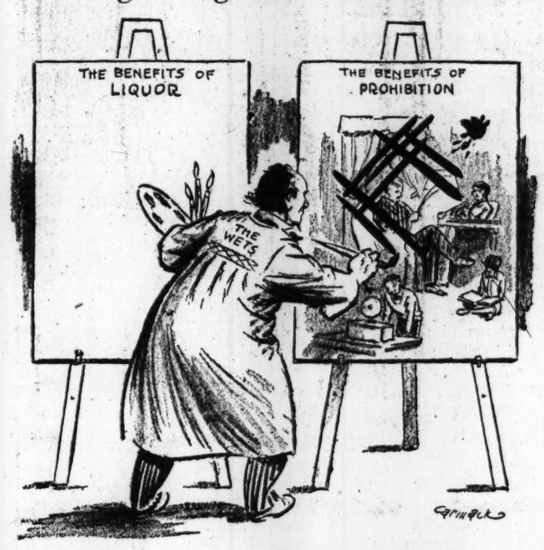
"Well, anyway," contends the wet, falling back upon perhaps his oldest argument but one which is brought out and dusted off every so often, besides underlying many other anti-prohibition objections, "prohibition is an infringement on personal liberty."

All government is a limitation—or an infringement, if you look at it that way—upon the theoretical personal liberty individuals would have if no one else's rights had to be considered. These limitations of so-called personal liberty are made for the purpose of enabling men to live together in a larger liberty from ignorance and want than any of them would enjoy alone.

Strictly speaking, it is an infringement of personal liberty to say that a

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Neglecting His Own Canvas



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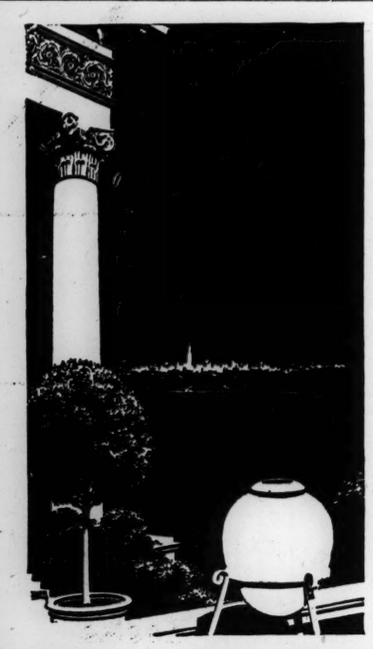

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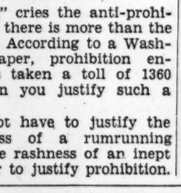

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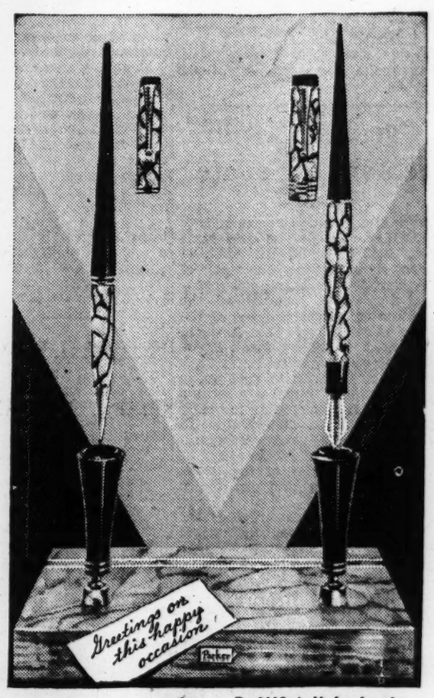

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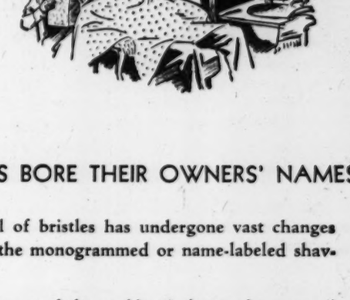

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Attired in the scarlet robe and gold chain of his office, Thomas H. H. Wheeler, Mayor of Dorchester, England, inaugurated the Dorchester, Mass., tercentenary week at commemorative exercises, June 2, by thanking the people for the whole-hearted reception extended to him and his party and pleading for a strengthening of the ties of friendship which have so long existed between his homeland and America.

More than 2000 persons crowded into the First Unitarian Church to hear the greetings of the chief executive of the Old World's Dorchester to the New World's Dorchester, his first official message following his arrival, May 31. Thousands more lined the streets through which he was conducted.

"It is a great privilege and a great honor to be here," the English visitor declared, "and to be the first Mayor of Dorchester, England, to come to Dorchester, Mass., and it is my duty to extend my heartfelt thanks to all for the excellent and pleasing way in which you have received me. We have great responsibilities and opportunities and I sincerely hope our visit here will be the means of further cementing the ties which bind us together in friendship," he said.

Not alone the Mayor's manner of delivery, but also his patience in presenting his autograph to those who sought it, captivated the hearts of Dorchester citizens. Mayor Curley of Boston was represented at the meeting by Maj. Charles T. Harding, who greeted the English guests in behalf of "Boston's 800,000 citizens."

Following the initial exercises, the English Mayor was extended a reception in the church parlors. He frankly admitted his surprise that Dorchester was not a town of cultivated farmlands and expressed particular surprise at the smallness of the trees. Otherwise, Dorchester, Mass., was more or less as he had imagined it, he said.

The visitors were taken on a tour of Dorchester after the meeting, stopping at the historic houses and sites, and winding through the Blue Hill district of Milton. An historical pageant at the Unitarian Church, depicting the arrival of the Pilgrims and John Winthrop at Boston, and the banishment of Anne Hutchinson, finished the day's exercises.

Dorchester Masonic Lodge Will Entertain Visitors

Five of the Dorchester (Eng.) visitors to Dorchester, Mass., who are members of the tercentenary committee representing their town, are to be guests of Dorchester Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at a banquet in the Masonic Apartments, Uphams Corner, June 5.

Most of them are members of the Craft, and will remain for the balance of the evening to witness the degree work and the fraternal visitation by the District Deputy Grand Master. The visitors are Mayor T. H. H. Wheeler, Ernest W. Tilley, Deputy Mayor; E. Lorenzo Ling, Councillor and formerly Mayor; C. H. Stroud, Councillor and A. R. Edwards, Borough Treasurer.

Universal Support of Dry Act Noted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—"Historical facts show that no other amendment to the Constitution of the United States has had such universal indorsement by the people of the country as the Eighteenth Amendment," Judge Richard J. Hopkins declared in instructions given a jury in federal district court.

"Some of the Amendments were ratified by a bare three-fourths majority required. The Eighteenth, or the prohibitory amendment, was ratified by all but two of the 48 states of the Union. This came about after more than 100 years of agitation.

"Whatever opinions individuals may hold with reference to prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic, Kansas especially and the Nation at large concluded the saloon was not in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution."

Judge Hopkins declared that respect for law is the corner stone of government and the only guarantee of the rights of the individual.

DRUNKEN DRIVING CONVICTIONS DECREASE

Convictions for operating motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor totaled 71 last week, 25 less than in the week before last. Four persons were committed to jail, two from district courts and two from superior courts. Convictions for this offense the second time within six years were four in district courts, two of whom were given jail sentences and appealed and two committed to jail.

Of the 972 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 90 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

YALE GETS NOTABLE THEATRICAL RELICS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale University May 31 announced that it has received as a gift from Carl F. Grieshaber of New York City, the Grieshaber collection of theatrical items. The collection, valued at many thousands of dollars, is one of the largest of its kind and serves as an outline of the history of the theater from 1755 to the present.

It consists of thousands of playbills, scrapbooks, engravings and photographs of actors and actresses, pictures of theaters and scenes from plays, autographs and contracts. The department of drama of the Yale school of fine arts will exhibit it in the university theater during commencement week.

WOMEN TO HOLD DOG SHOW

The twenty-seventh annual show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts will be held at Norumbega Park on Saturday, June 7, with a large entry list, including some of the best known dogs in this section of the country. A large list of special prizes will be distributed to winners during the show, which will be carried out from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Win Important Posts in Field of Finance

Bank Officials of Boston Who Are Members of Association of Bank Women. Standing (Left to Right)—Miss Anita Sturgis, Miss Susan B. Sturgis, Miss A. Linda Campbell, Miss Ethel C. Turner. Seated (Left to Right)—Miss Ellen L. Whitney, Mrs. Alice A. Jonsberg, Miss Mira Hall, Miss Elizabeth Thackara (© Bachrach). Inset—Miss Martha L. Scally, Vice-President of the New England Division of Association (Boris, Boston).

Boston Bank Women to Entertain Group

The New England Division of the Association of Bank Women will be the guests of Boston members at a dinner June 4 at The Country Club in Brookline. The association, which was formed in 1921, is composed of women who hold official positions with banks.

Miss Mina M. Bruere, assistant secretary of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company of New York City and president of the association, will be the special guest. Miss Martha L. Scally, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Boston and vice-president of the New England division of the association, will preside.

Dr. Davis R. Dewey, professor of economics and banking at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be the speaker and his subject "Weaving the Rug of Finance." Among the guests will be women prominent in banking circles in New York and New England, including Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, chairman of the women's advisory committee of the First National Bank, and Mrs. John S. Lawrence, who holds a like position with the National Shawmut Bank.

The Boston members are: Miss A. Linda Campbell, assistant secretary, Bank of Commerce and Trust Company; Miss Gladys A. Draper, manager, women's department, Newbury Street Branch, First National Bank; Miss Mira Hall, director personnel service, Provident Institution for Savings; Mrs. A. A. Jonsberg, manager women's department Second National Bank; Miss Martha L. Scally, assistant cashier, First National Bank; Miss Anita Sturgis, manager women's department, National Shawmut Bank; Miss Susan B. Sturgis, assistant manager, First National Bank; Miss Elizabeth Thackara, manager women's department, Merchants National Bank; Miss Ethel C. Turner, assistant treasurer, Columbia Trust Company; Miss Ellen L. Whitney, manager women's department, New England Trust Company.

New England Towns Show Gain in Census

WASHINGTON (AP)—Census returns of 1930 for New England towns of 10,000 to 12,000 reported by census supervisors, but still subject to revision, are as follows:

City	Population	Inc. P.C.
Amesbury, Mass.	11,887	17.4
Wellesley, Mass.	11,427	83.6
North Providence, R. I.	11,076	44.0
Westerly, R. I.	10,987	10.1
Easthampton, Mass.	10,950(x)	2.7
Danvers, Mass.	10,948(x)	1.4
Fairhaven, Mass.	10,930	49.9
Needham, Mass.	10,833	54.4
Westbrook, Me.	10,806	14.3
Derby, Conn.	10,790(x)	3.9
Swampscott, Mass.	10,328	30.7
Lincoln, R. I.	10,301	8.0
Cumberland, R. I.	10,299	2.2
Rochester, N. H.	10,206	5.5
North Attleboro, Mass.	10,150	9.8
Shelton, Conn.	10,110	6.5
Stoneham, Mass.	10,058	27.7

(x)—Shows decrease.

KETCHIKAN ELECTS WALKER MAYOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—N. R. Walker won a three-cornered race in Ketchikan's recent city election and has taken office as mayor.

Mr. Walker received a majority of two to one, and led his nearest opponent three to one. H. P. Hansen, Henry Erwick and William Boos were elected to the council, Mr. Hansen being the only one serving previously.

ANNIVERSARY IN FALL

The Boston Society of Natural History announced June 1 that the celebration of its 100th anniversary will be held in the fall, probably early in November. It was originally planned to have the observances in June but at a meeting of the trustees this week it was decided that the fall would be a better time.

Case of Wets vs. Prohibition Attempts to Blame Dry Law for Havoc Done by Liquor

(Continued from Page 4)

motorist must obey traffic regulations but he gives obedience in return for the privilege of using the public highways. A man may consider it an infringement of his personal liberty that he is required to put a fireproof roof on his house, yet he abides by this requirement for the privilege of building within certain fire limits of a city. An anarchist seeking admission to the United States as an immigrant is deprived of one form of personal liberty in that he must give up either his professed belief in anarchy or his prospect of admission.

Many Limits Imposed

Even a citizen has not the "personal liberty" to buy goods wherever he likes and bring them home with him, for if he brings them from abroad he will pay a duty on them. This he does in return for the supposed benefits of living under tariff protection.

Nor has he the "personal liberty" to sell fireworks in a town which regards them as a hazard. Nor does personal liberty entitle him to "have his little joke" by making flippant answers to his census questionnaire, any more than to "have his little drink," as a New York man and perhaps some others have discovered when confronted with possible fine and imprisonment.

All these limitations upon personal liberty men accept for the compensating advantages of living in an organized and safeguarded society. Even in the absence of prohibition any regulation whatever upon the liquor traffic would limit the freedom of distillers and drinkers. Wets declare they would not have the saloon back. How shall they prevent it except by regulation? How shall they regulate without infringing upon personal liberty?

Needs of Society Put First

There is more to be considered than the "personal liberty" of the drinker, which after all is license rather than liberty, or at best a privilege rather than a right. Society has taken into account the personal liberty of members of his family who would be deprived by his squandering, that of other men on the highways who would be endangered by his reckless driving, and that of women and children who would be annoyed if not endangered by his drunken presence on the streets.

Hence, the limitation of personal liberty involved in the prohibition of manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor is just the same kind of control which humanity accepts all the time in other fields for the sake of achieving a larger liberty. In return, therefore, for the benefits of living in a nation such as the United States and in a community which is endeavoring to work out the highest possible scale of living, it is no unreasonable demand to ask citizens for the common good to give up intoxicating beverages.

[The next article in this series will appear June 4 and will discuss the question, "Nobody Wants the Saloon Back. Why Not?"]

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DRASTIC REDUCTIONS

FURNITURE

Great quantities of furniture are being reduced. This to pave the way for contemplated physical changes to be made for the fall season. All the pieces included are segregated in one section, making selection easy and convenient. We list a few of the more important groups, each of which represents remarkable opportunities for saving.

sofas
arm chairs
club chairs
lounge chairs
boudoir chairs
dining furniture
modern pieces
antique pieces
reproductions
desks
tables
secretaries
side chairs
chaise longues
bedroom furniture

SEVENTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

FORD PRICES CUT ON MOST MODELS FROM $5 TO $25

In Line, Says Company, With Policy of Giving Public Benefit of Economies

DETROIT, Mich.—Reductions in the prices of Ford cars and trucks ranging from $5 to $25 were announced June 2 by the Ford Motor Company, effective immediately. The new prices f. o. b. Detroit and the amounts of the reductions follow:

Standard Fordor, $600, reduced $25.

Cabriolet, $625; Model A panel delivery, $570; Model AA panel delivery, $780; reduced $20 each.

Town sedan, $660; de luxe sedan, $640; staion wagon, $640; Model AA chassis, $510; reduced $10 each.

Standard coupe, $495; sport coupe, $525; Tudor, $495; de luxe coupe, $545; Model A chassis, $345; pick-up delivery with open cab, $425; pick-up delivery with closed cab, $455; de luxe delivery, $545; reduced $5 each.

No reductions were made in the phaeton, which sells for $440, or the roadster, which is priced at $435.

"These reductions in prices are made in accordance with the policy of the Ford Motor Company of lowering its prices from time to time in order to pass on to the public the benefits derived from economies in manufacture," said the statement announcing the new prices.

The most recent reduction in Ford prices was last November when the company also increased its minimum wage from $6 to $7 a day. Up to May 20 of this year 610,057 cars and trucks were delivered to purchasers.

Students Are Found to Be Drinking Less

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—A symposium of the views of 257 American college presidents has convinced the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union there is less drinking among students than ever before, and that student opinion against intoxicants is on the ascendant.

The W. C. T. U. solicited opinions of the Nation's educators on the liquor situation, and June 2 made public the following results: Less drinking than before prohibition, 146; no drinking among students, 44; drinking, now and always, unknown or almost unknown among students, 47; about the same amount of drinking now as before the Eighteenth Amendment, 8; conditions are bad, 7; conditions are worse, 3. The answers came from 45 states.

Summing up the results of its questionnaire, the W. C. T. U. observed: "The presidents' views coincide with the statements by the two famous football coaches, Alonzo Stagg of Chicago University and 'Hurry Up' Yost, Michigan University, who told the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives that student drinking was vastly less since prohibition."

Presbyterians Pave Way for Unification

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—A breach which has separated two members of the family of Presbyterian churches since Civil War times may be closed through the contemplated merger of nine denominations.

With the United Presbyterian Church of North America as mediator, churchmen say that the Northern Presbyterian Church and the Southern Presbyterian Church are being brought to a common ground preparatory to uniting with other groups and with each other. By vote May 31 the assembly approved of efforts which its representatives of an interdenominational committee have made to bring about Presbyterian unity and provided that the work shall continue.

The question must go to the various Presbyteries before being returned to the assembly for final action. Unification of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, the United Presbyterian Church of North America, the Northern, the Southern and several reformed Presbyterian churches of which the Dutch and German are the largest, is contemplated in the plan approved.

Roosevelt Medals Awarded to Three

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rear Admiral Byrd has been honored with a Roosevelt medal for distinguished service in recognition of his pioneering feats, according to announcement by James Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, on June 1.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Hastings Hart, penologist, were also honored with Roosevelt medals for their contributions to industrial peace and to prison reform, respectively.

The preliminary announcement of the awards, citing Rear Admiral Byrd's achievements, declared that in a "civilization dominated by industrialism and becoming increasingly mechanized, he has revealed the traits of mind and character which brought about the discovery of the American continent, its exploration and settlement, and the westward march of progress."

Mr. Green exemplifies the "new policy of coöperation in industry," the announcement said, "representing the American conception of industrialism and self-reliance, and has opposed with vigor and success the disruptive influence of the radical element preaching Communism and class war."

Dr. Hart's achievements in the field of child welfare and his work as a penologist, in which he "has been notable for his practical sense, his wide social view and his freedom from sentimentalism," were cited in the announcement of the award.

Soviet Ambassador Hands Note to Poles

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Antonov Ovseenko, the Soviet Ambassador to Poland, has communicated to the Polish Government a new note regarding the bomb discovered in the Soviet Embassy at Warsaw on April 26. The contents of the note were not published but the newspaper Rabochaya Gazeta comments on June 2, as follows: "The toilers of the Soviet Union desire to know finally the results of the investigation in the case of the attack on the Soviet embassy at Warsaw. The toilers of the Soviet Union, anxious to preserve peace do not slacken their attention on the question of strengthening the defensive capacity of the proletarian state and will give a smashing repulse to the efforts of Polish Chauvinists to organize an attack against the Soviet Union."

This last militant declaration was probably inspired by the fact that the atmosphere of Soviet-Polish relations has grown worse in the last few days as a result of the publication in the Polish newspaper, Gazeta Polska, which generally supports Marshal Pilsudski, of an article speculating on the possibility of the emergence of an Anti-Soviet Independent Ukraine which would seek the support of Poland.

GENERAL RUSSELL ARRIVES

NEW YORK (AP)—Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, high commissioner to Haiti, arrived June 2 from Haiti aboard the liner Ancon and left immediately for Washington to lay his annual report before President Hoover.

TRADE OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL, BARNES ADVISES

(Continued from Page 1)

loans to building projects for which there is a demonstrated economic need.

Building and Loan Associations—There is continued improvement in the financial situation of building and loan associations. Withdrawals are generally reported now to be normal, and associations in nearly all sections have ample funds. Instances in which available funds exceed the demand for satisfactory loans are increasing in number.

Little Change in Savings

Savings—The usual seasonal April decrease is less than in the corresponding month last year. Generally, there is little change in savings totals as a whole.

Bank Debits—The figures for bank debits for cities outside of New York indicate that the level of the first part of 1928 is being maintained, this level being approximately 10 per cent under the level for the corresponding part of 1929.

Installment Finance—The volume of installment paper handled by finance companies in April was somewhat more than in March, but moderately less than in the corresponding month of last year. Delinquencies and repossessions are declining as compared with the months immediately preceding.

The Construction Industries—For the period ending May 23 this year non-residential building was nearly up to last year's volume; public works and public utilities exceeded last year, but residential building lagged behind. The comparative figures for contracts awarded during these periods were: Non-residential building this year, $923,000,000 against $996,000,000 last year; public works and public utilities, $550,000,00 against $447,000,000 last year; residential building, $460,000,000 against $867,000,000 last year.

Total building contracts for all classes this year to May 23 were $1,934,000,000 as against $2,310,000,000 for 1929 and $2,679,000,000 for 1928.

Shipyard Work Expands

Shipping—Employment in shipyards continues to expand. Shipyards are receiving contracts for important new ocean construction, following recent ocean mail awards.

Postal Receipts—Postal receipts at 50 selected large post offices in April showed a slight increase over March and the highest monthly figure this year, and were also slightly over April of last year.

Electric Power and Gas—The latest advices indicate that the construction program contemplated last December will probably be exceeded in 1930. The output of electric power for the first quarter exceeds 1929 by about 3 per cent. The sale of manufactured gas in April exceeds last April by about 2 per cent.

Iron and Steel Industries—Pig iron production for the first four months of 1930 was about 14 per cent under 1929 and approximately the same as in 1928. Steel ingot production for April has only been exceeded in 1929 and 1928. Automobile demand runs about 25 per cent under last April. Line pipe demand is heavy, and first half of May orders for plates have caused plate mills to operate close to 90 per cent. Steel prices have declined moderately. Indices show employment in April about 5 per cent under 1929 and larger than 1928, but with payroll totals slightly under 1928.

Automobiles—April motor vehicle production of 467,000 units exceeds all previous Aprils except 1929. Dealers' stocks of both new and used cars are reported below normal for this time of year. Foreign sales in March were 71,000 cars, but in the first quarter of 1930 foreign shipments declined 46 per cent below the first quarter of 1929.

Advertising — Magazine advertising for May indicates an increase of 6 per cent compared with May of last year. Newspaper advertising lineage for April was about 4 per cent under last April. Radio advertising in April was about 41 per cent over April, 1929. National advertising in leading farm magazines in May was equal in volume to May of last year as against smaller volume in earlier months of this year.

Textiles—Cotton industry is curtailing production in an effort at stabilization. Silk production is decreasing. The wool situation shows some signs of improvement.

Retail and Wholesale Trade—Retail conditions show substantial improvement. In spite of lower prices, many stores and groups of stores show gains over the same period last year. Reports indicate inventories are low in the hands of retailers. Both retailers and wholesalers continue a policy of cautious buying.

World Business Conditions—Depression continues in many world markets, with few bright spots. Adverse factors include low commodity prices, import restrictions, political disturbances, and recent unfavorable weather. Favorable factors looking toward business recovery rest primarily on lower discount rates and increasing reservoirs of credit. For example, the German bank discount rate is now the lowest since 1914, and French and Belgian bank rates are also at their lowest point since pre-war.

Soviet Communist 'Explains' Meat Lack

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Secretary of the Communist party of the Central Committee, Stanislas Kossior, addressing a Communist party conference at Kharkov, characterized the situation of the supply of meat and manufactured goods as the main difficulty at the present period.

He explained the acute meat shortage by the fact that, up to two years ago the population's consumption of meat increased faster than did cattle, while during the past two years the number of cattle has decreased, especially last year when big cattle diminished 16 per cent. He declared the average citizen blames collectivization for the shortage of meat and milk while the divisionists within the party exploit these difficulties and shortage of goods in order to agitate against party leadership.

Mr. Kossier declared the party will not renounce the policy of collectivizing agriculture and eliminating the Kulaks as a class "because such a road would be fatal for the revolution."

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF COLOMBIA VISITS HOOVER

Dr. Enrique Oloya to Receive Official Welcome at Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The practice of presidents-elect of the Western Hemisphere making personal good-will visits to neighboring states, given such striking impetus by President Hoover with his Latin-American tour following his election in 1928, will come to full fruition in Washington during June.

Two and possibly three Latin-American newly chosen executives will make official calls upon the Capital. They will be entertained by President and Mrs. Hoover and will be accorded the highest honors during their stay in Washington.

First of the distinguished visitors is Dr. Enrique Oloya, President-elect of Colombia. Dr. Oloya is also Minister to the United States, holding this post at the time of his candidacy for the Presidency.

The second presidential caller will be Julio Prestes, President-elect of Brazil, who is scheduled to arrive June 14. Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, recently elected President of the Dominican Republic, has announced his intention of visiting the United States and is expected to reach Washington in June.

Of the three Latin-American countries represented by the distinguished guests President Hoover visited only one, Brazil. It is known that both Dr. Oloya and General Trujillo will urge him to visit their countries when he makes his contemplated Caribbean and Mexican tour.

Dr. Oloya, while the first president-elect to come to Washington, is the second Latin-American executive who has visited the United States since President Hoover took office. The first was Ortiz Rubio, President of Mexico, who came to the United States shortly after he was elected and before he took office.

Dr. Oloya will be greeted in New York by State, War and Navy Department officials, and escorted to Washington on a special train. He will be greeted at the capital upon his arrival by the Acting Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of State, the American Minister to Colombia, the secretary to President Hoover, the President's naval and military aides and the director-general of the Pan-American Union. An escort of cavalry will accompany him from the depot to the Colombian Legation.

The Colombian President-elect will be received by President Hoover at the White House, and the President will then return the call in person, following the practice he initiated during the visit of President Ortiz Rubio. Strict official rules prescribe such personal return calls only for reigning sovereigns, but President Hoover is waiving this formality as an added mark of his esteem.

During his stay in Washington Dr. Oloya will visit Mt. Vernon and Annapolis and will lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

NORWAY EXHIBITION IS OPENED BY KING

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIDAROS (Trondjhem), Norway—The King opened the troendelag exhibition of Norwegian trade and industry, June 2, completing the historic exhibition here, in honor of the ninth centenary of King Olav, which began May 10.

Ten thousand people were present at the ceremony, which was carried out in the brilliant sunshine and followed by a display of daylight fireworks.

All Norwegian trades were represented among the exhibits. The fishing industry has a particularly fine display, housed among old walls and ramparts overlooking the sea. The Fishery Society which celebrates its jubilee this year, has arranged a film showing how fishing actually is carried on.

Visiting members of The
Mother Church
WELCOME TO BOSTON

WE of the R. H. WHITE COMPANY believe that you have an extraordinarily interesting visit in store this year. For not only will you have the Annual Meeting of your Mother Church to interest you, but you will find in full swing the great celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary, 1630-1930.

SCARCELY a day during your stay will pass which will not promise one or more events of Early American significance. Scarcely a spot in Boston is there which will not be celebrating its connection with history. Scarcely a place or a thing will there be for you to see which will not have had its influence, during the days of the founding of New England, on contemporary life, happiness and culture.

WE here at White's are contributing to the interest of the Tercentenary by showing fine early American pewter reproductions—distinguished etchings and prints—authentic copies of the charming furniture of the period—rare hooked rugs—books on every element of the subject. Many, many things in fact, and we hope you will accept our sincere invitation to visit us and examine them while you are in the city.

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- Today, just as in 1843, Houghton's is BOSTON owned, in fact controlled by the direct descendants of the original founders.
- Moreover, Houghton's today is BOSTON managed, for the most part by Bostonians who have risen from the ranks within the store. No distant dictator can sway the Houghton policies. No entangling mergers, no hampering chains can affect the Houghton methods and ideals.
- Unrestrained by any outside influences, Houghton's is centering all its efforts on efficient storekeeping, quick to stock the newest fashions, even quicker to mark them at THRIFT prices.
- Is it any wonder that Houghton's is constantly growing? Is it any wonder that this year Houghton's will do the greatest volume of business in its entire history?

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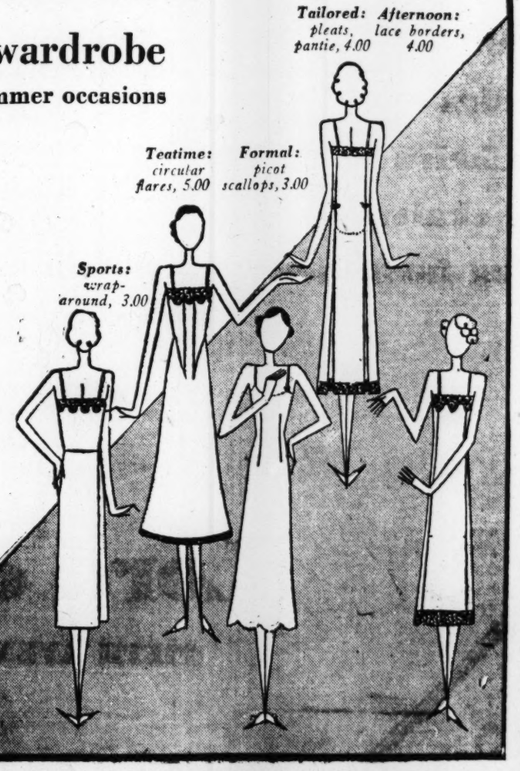
$5.00 each
For June Weddings
With Boston celebrating its Tercentenary this year Jordan's suggests as a June Wedding Gift one of these famed etchings by the noted artist, George T. Plowman. They are attractively done in the favorite black and white and are immensely popular with Jordan customers.
A Tercentenary Feature!
The scenes are exclusive with Jordan's and depict Old Boston as it was in the days before the Revolution. Framed with wide white mats and neat narrow black frames. Old State House, Paul Revere House, Boston Harbour, Old Museum of Fine Arts, Faneuil Hall, Old South Church, Old North Church, King's Chapel.
Semi-Venetian Mirrors in these attractive styles
Specially Priced, $10
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

[Lingerie Shop]
Third Floor
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common
A correct slip wardrobe
for all Summer occasions
in the
June Sale
of
Summer SLIPS
of pure dye crepe de Chine
3.00 4.00 5.00
—with emphasis on slenderizing PANTIE Slips
Tailored: pleats, pantie, 4.00 *Afternoon: lace borders, 4.00*
Teatime: circular flares, 5.00 *Formal: picot scallops, 3.00*
Sports: wrap-around, 3.00


ANNOUNCING
A new FORD AGENCY *for Boston*
at PARK SQUARE
HOOVER & CORBIÈRE, INC., announce the opening today of complete Ford Sales and Service Departments at the MOTOR MART, Park Square, where they have on display a full line of FORD CARS, parts and accessories and are prepared to meet all requirements of FORD owners.
They invite you to call and inspect their new cars and service facilities.
HOOVER & CORBIÈRE INC.
FREDERICK H. HOOVER, President
J. DALLAS CORBIÈRE, Vice President and Treasurer
FORD SALES AND SERVICE
Motor Mart, Park Square, Boston, Mass.
Phone Hubbard 7101
DIRECTORS
FORRESTER A. CLARK
J. DUDLEY CLARK
WILLIAM A. COOLIDGE
J. DALLAS CORBIÈRE
DIRECTORS
MALCOLM W. GREENOUGH
MERRILL GRISWOLD
HUNTINGTON R. HARDWICK
FREDERICK H. HOOVER

Prices of FORD CARS and TRUCKS Reduced

EFFECTIVE JUNE 2

Reductions range from $5 to $25. Following are the new prices for Ford cars and trucks

Standard Coupe	$495	Pick-up Closed Cab	$455
Sport Coupe	525	Model A Panel Delivery	570
De Luxe Coupe	545	De Luxe Delivery	545
Tudor Sedan	495	Station Wagon	640
Three-Window Fordor Sedan	600	Model A Chassis	345
De Luxe Sedan	640	Model AA Truck Chassis, 131½-inch wheel base	510
Town Sedan	660	Model AA Truck Chassis, 157-inch wheel base	535
Cabriolet	625		
Roadster	435*		
Phaeton	440*		
Pick-up Open Cab	425	Model AA Panel Delivery	780

**There has been no change in the price of the Roadster and Phaeton*

All prices F. O. B. Detroit

It has always been the custom of the Ford Motor Company to pass on to the public as rapidly as possible the advantages of economies effected in manufacturing.

This is in accordance with the Ford policy of keeping prices at the lowest level consistent with the high standards of quality maintained in all Ford products.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORK READ IN MOTHER CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

basis of justice, and this is accomplished when self is lost in Love—or God's own plan of salvation. 'To do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly,' is the standard of Christian Science."

It is now my pleasure to introduce to you our new President, Mr. Duncan Sinclair, who will address you and conduct the meeting.

Incoming President's Address

The incoming President, Mr. Sinclair, then delivered the following address:

Dear Friends:

It is a privilege to have this opportunity of extending to you all a very cordial welcome to another Annual Meeting of The Mother Church. We are grateful for the opportunity that is presented to us today of hearing once more of the activities of The Mother Church through the reports to be read at this meeting. It is true that only a comparatively small number will hear them now, great though this audience is, but our periodicals will carry them to every Christian Scientist throughout the world.

All the work of our movement may be looked upon as falling under the vote which, according to page 17 of the Church Manual, was carried at a meeting of the Christian Scientist Association, in April, 1879, "on motion of Mrs. Eddy," namely, "To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." Are we keeping this purpose before us? Is our church carrying out the intention, the desire, of our Leader? Are we mindful of the command of Christ Jesus, as Mark records it in the sixteenth chapter of his Gospel (verses 15, 17, 18): "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. . . . And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover"? We can say, gratefully and humbly, that our church is striving to do this.

In the midst of the success attendant upon the efforts of our membership throughout the world, let us beware of the glamour of material prosperity. May we never fail to remember that what is most precious about our movement is the gentleness, the purity, the compassion, the love, the courage, the humility,—in short, the spirituality of its members. Let us seek to measure our prosperity, therefore, by the extent of our spiritual understanding, our spiritual-mindedness. Then we shall be in no danger of being deceived by the mesmerism of false material sense. The demand upon us is for spirituality, shown in purity of motive, word, and deed; in healthy and courageous lives, lives in which the power of Truth and Love is being demonstrated in an ever increasing measure of healing.

There is need today, as indeed there is need always, to be faithful to our beloved Leader, and to her great discovery. There can be no contaminating of Christian Science as she has given it to the world in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and her other writings. Aggressive mental suggestion may try to induce us to separate the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science from her discovery, and to have us think that Christian Science needs modification. We must beware of all such devices of mortal mind, and know that they are powerless to influence us. Christian Science has been fully and clearly elucidated by Mrs. Eddy, and it remains for her followers to demonstrate its teachings in their entirety.

Yes, we must be faithful, loyal, honorable, to our Leader. But how can we fail in this when we think how her labors have benefited us, and of the uniqueness, the greatness, the sacredness of her work for mankind. At present the world in general may not be able rightly to value the service she has rendered humanity; but we can; and we should rejoice in the fact.

What is the vista before us? Not a narrow view, circumscribed by the bounds of a parish, a province, or even a nation, but a far-flung vision of a world awakened through the ministrations of Christian Science. We must cultivate the spiritual outlook which is capable of embracing the needs of all men, even while we are engaged with the duties, the humble duties maybe, which lie at our door.

In concluding, may we quote Mrs. Eddy's words addressed to a branch church, but applicable to us all (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 182): "May this beloved church adhere to its tenets, abound in the righteousness of Love, honor the name of Christian Science, prove the practicality of perfection, and press on to the infinite uses of Christ's creed, namely,—'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.'"

Treasurer's Report

Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer of the church, read the following report:

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Treasurer's Report for Year Ending April 30, 1930:

The Mother Church

GENERAL FUND

Balance on hand April 30, 1929	$263,416.88
Receipts	1,839,503.14
Expenditures	1,887,536.01
Balance on hand April 30, 1930	215,384.01

TRUST FUNDS

Balance on hand April 30, 1929	611,723.64
Receipts	949,943.67
Expenditures	928,905.57
Balance on hand April 30, 1930	632,761.74

Auditor's Report

Expenditures during the year included disbursements as follows:

Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast	$794,095.00
The Christian Science Benevolent Association in Boston	72,000.00
The Christian Science Pleasant View Home in Concord	65,819.42
Shawmut Realty Trust	995,000.00
Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments	6,000.00

(Signed) JAMES W. HALL,
Certified Public Accountant.

The indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year consisted of the following items:

On the property acquired in the vicinity of The Mother Church, as reported by the Trustees of Shawmut Realty Trust, $970,000; for construction, furnishing, and improvement of grounds of Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast, approximately $25,000,00. Total indebtedness, $995,000.00. (In addition to the indebtedness of $25,000.00 on account of the Pacific Coast Sanatorium, the sum of $135,000 was advanced therefor from the General Fund of The Mother Church.)

The Christian Science Benevolent Association in Boston

The Trustees report as follows:

CURRENT FUND

Balance on hand April 30, 1929	$4,048.41
Receipts	470,353.83
Expenditures	469,262.16
Balance on hand April 30, 1930	5,140.08

TRUST FUNDS

Balance on hand April 30, 1929	115,475.37
Receipts	6,861.48
Expenditures	6,089.27
Balance on hand April 30, 1930	116,247.58

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

The Trustees report as follows:

CURRENT FUND

Balance on hand April 30, 1929	$24,051.55
Receipts	282,121.22
Expenditures	297,750.63
Balance on hand April 30, 1930	8,422.14

TRUST FUNDS

Balance on hand April 30, 1929	$162,262.51
Receipts	57,293.88
Expenditures	60,206.51
Balance on hand April 30, 1930	159,349.88

Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast

The Trustees report as follows:

Receipts from March 26, 1930, to April 30, 1930	$12,718.34
Expenditures	7,186.76
Balance on hand April 30, 1930	5,531.58

Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

The report of the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, read by Henry A. T. Dow, corresponding secretary, follows:

By establishing a trust fund to be used "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by" her, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, provided for the continuance of the work she inaugurated for the benefit of mankind.

During the year ending May 31, 1930, the trustees of this fund expended $258,324.66 of the income in carrying out her wishes.

The sum of $39,494.96 was given to The Mother Church and to 1345 branches whose free distribution committees were entitled to assistance in extending the healing work by giving away authorized Christian Science literature.

The sum of $32,112.28 was expended in aiding branch churches and societies when giving their first lectures; to assist Christian Science organizations at universities and colleges when giving annual lectures; and to equalize the lecture costs to all churches and societies in the world by paying a part of the traveling expenses of lecturers called to distant fields.

The sum of $16,956.04 was spent for copies of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other writings by Mary Baker Eddy, as well as books and periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, which have been placed in prisons and in public libraries located where there were no recognized branches of The Mother Church; for authorized literature needed in the establishment and maintenance of Christian Science lending libraries; to assist in providing literature in Braille; and also for subscriptions to our daily newspaper donated to United States Consulates.

The sum of $169,761.38 was paid to 56 churches and societies, to assist them in dedicating, free of debt, buildings erected, purchased, or remodeled for Christian Science church purposes, an average of more than one per week. In fact, since this trust was established in 1914, more than two and one-half million dollars have been given to branches of The Mother Church to aid them in completely paying for their buildings, and the average for the last fifteen years is a grant to a church each week.

The demand for our Leader's works grows apace in all lands. In fifteen years the number of titles, styles, and sizes in which her works are published has increased from 39 to 84. These include the translations of "Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" into six languages, with still further increase along this line probable in the near future. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is now published in 16 different styles and sizes, including the two new editions in blue. The edition *de luxe* has the handsomest dress in which our textbook has yet been published. Happily there is to be a Bible to match this beautiful book, as there is a Bible to match the pocket edition in blue.

Committee on Publication

The report of the Committee on Publication was read by the Hon. C. Augustus Norwood, Manager, as follows:

Committees on Publication throughout the world have had another year of progress. For the first seven months, the work was under the direction of Judge Clifford P. Smith, to whom we are all grateful for his many years of faithful and efficient service.

During recent months, much has been said in newspapers and periodicals throughout the world to the effect that the righteous opposition which Christian Scientists have expressed toward unfair statements about Mrs. Eddy has amounted to suppression and boycott. Informed and unprejudiced observers have realized that the criticisms directed against the attitude and actions of Christian Scientists, regarding misrepresentations of their religion and their Leader, have been based on a few instances where zeal exceeded wisdom.

When Mary Baker Eddy discovered the Gospel of Christian Science, she founded the Christian Science organization for the protection of this Gospel, so that posterity may receive her teaching without adulteration. She has instructed us that "the vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love" (Science and Health, p. 113). We know, therefore, that Christian Science truly has no enemies and that our duties must be carried out under the law of loving our seeming enemies. The attention of all Committees on Publication has been called to the fact that the circulation of constructive and informative statements about Christian Science and its activities is probably the best way to correct any impositions on the public.

During the past year, Committees on Publication have found more opportunities than ever before for publishing informative statements in the press and circulating facts regarding Mrs. Eddy, so that we can say to those who have assumed the responsibility of attacking us what Joseph said to his brothers when they came to him after they had seen the mistakes which they had made: "But as for you, ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive" (Genesis 50:20).

Jurisdictions in English-speaking countries, in which the practice of Christian Science is not definitely recognized, are now so few that a substantial advance toward a completion of our work along this line is made with each additional enactment; and, therefore, we are particularly glad to record that, in March, 1930, there was enacted in British Columbia an amendment to the Medical Act of that province protecting those who practice the religious tenets of their church.

One of the most significant developments of the past year is the increased interest in Christian Science by religionists of other denominations, expressed principally through requests for addresses on the fundamentals of Christian Science. At this time, when thought is greatly concerned with irreligion and lawlessness seeking expression everywhere, and particularly among young people, it is encouraging to note that these requests came in the main from those in charge of groups of young people allied to various religious, charitable, and educational institutions. Christian Science was not debated, but addresses carefully prepared with the counsel and supervision of The Christian Science Board of Directors were delivered. Reports of these meetings have indicated that a sincere desire existed on the part of those addressed to gain an understanding of the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. These meetings have been held in England and in widely separated parts of the United States.

Loyal Christian Scientists appreciate that the greatest struggles of our Leader were not experienced when bringing the Truth to this world, but in protecting it after her discovery. She states that the Master "refuted all opponents with his healing power" (Science and Health, p. 18), and the fruitage of her teaching, as given in our textbook and continuously in our periodicals and in Wednesday evening meetings, shows that Christian Science is the Word of God, and also what the Word of God is today accomplishing when applied to human experience. Realizing this, we find ourselves rejoicing at each Annual Meeting of The Mother Church in the reports of general progress, but we see that real progress is not to be measured by material standards. Posterity will judge us by what we have overcome of the world through consecration to the teaching of our Leader, who has stated at the close of her sermon on "Christian Healing": "Tireless Being, patient of man's procrastination, affords him fresh opportunities every hour; but if Science makes a more spiritual demand, bidding man go up higher, he is impatient perhaps, or doubts the feasibility of the demand. But let us work more earnestly in His vineyard, and according to the model on the mount, bearing the cross meekly along the rugged way, into the wilderness, up the steep ascent, on to heaven, making our words golden rays in the sunlight of our deeds; and 'these signs shall follow them that believe; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover'" (p. 19).

Board of Lectureship

The report of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the year ended April 30, 1930, read by Paul Stark Seeley, chairman, follows:

The word "Year" is defined in part by our beloved Leader as "space for repentance" (Science and Health, p. 598). John the Baptist and the Master, Christ Jesus, both began their preaching ministries with the imperative command to repent, "for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," the Greek word "repent" meaning to change one's thought, to think differently. With like purpose the Board of Lectureship says to its hearers, Change the basis of your thinking from matter to Spirit, for the kingdom of Love and Life is at hand, to be understood and enjoyed.

More than 3,000,000 persons have attended Christian Science lectures the past year. For many of them the year has indeed been a "space for repentance,"—a season for the change of thought from the material to the spiritual basis of being,—as evidenced by healings of serious physical disorders, mental prejudices, lack of employment, and unhappy states of mind. The radio and public address systems have been successfully used by The Mother Church and some branch churches to make the lectures available to greater numbers.

Thirty-two years ago the Board of Lectureship was established by our Pastor Emeritus, Mrs. Eddy, with five members. It now numbers twenty-six. From a total of fewer than one hundred lectures given in 1898, the work of the Board has grown to a total of 3822 lectures in 1929-30.

During the past year 228 lectures were given in Great Britain and Ireland to audiences estimated as totaling 262,000 people; in the countries of Continental Europe, 87 lectures to 75,500 people. Of these latter lectures, 58 were in German, 5 in French, and 4 in Dutch. In Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Hawaii 64 lectures were delivered to 53,000 people; in South Africa, 23 lectures to 16,500 people. In the United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Bermuda, and Canal Zone, 3412 lectures to 2,829,000 people. Lectures were given for the first time in South America. A total of 8 lectures with a total attendance of 1920 was delivered in the larger cities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.

The first lecture for a university organization in Great Britain was delivered in the hall of Balliol Colege,—the college of John Wycliffe at Oxford University. The hall was filled. At a lecture given in Hollywood Bowl, an open-air theater in Los Angeles, California, the audience numbered more than 20,000. The figures relating to attendance at these lectures are necessarily approximate.

Increased attendance at lectures has been noted in many communities where books or articles unfriendly to Christian Science or our Leader have appeared. Mrs. Eddy writes, "Be patient towards persecution. Injustice has not a tithe of the power of justice. Your enemies will advertise for you" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 191). The public hears with open mind our statements of fact regarding the life of Mrs. Eddy, and evidences an increasing willingness to know and honor her aright.

The success of every lecture depends largely upon the intelligent coöperation between the church giving the lecture, and the lecturer, and on careful attention by the church to the recommendations in the lecture circular mailed in June to all branches of The Mother Church. Arrangement of lecture dates may be facilitated if all churches will make their applications promptly at the very beginning of the lecture year, July 1, and will not be too insistent upon having a particular date or day.

In some communities we see opportunities for securing more and better newspaper reports of the lectures in the local papers. A Christian Science lecture is an event of first import to a community,—the news of God's immediate availableness. Thus it rightly calls for recognition from and publication by the press.

The early Christians walked from place to place in Palestine and neighboring lands declaring the presence of God's kingdom. Sailing ships took some of them to Greece and to Rome. Today the Board of Lectureship under the inspired leadership of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and aided by the loving coöperation of The Christian Science Board of Directors and of its fellow Christian Scientists and by modern facilities for transportation and communication, carries forward the work of those early ministers of God. The work is of God's appointing. It enjoys His constant blessing. It hastens the time when the Master's command shall be fulfilled and the gospel of Christ be preached to every creature.

The Christian Science Publishing Society

The report of The Christian Science Publishing Society, read by Roland R. Harrison, Manager, follows:

At this harvest time The Christian Science Publishing Society is grateful to report an ever-increasing prosperity, shown in the tangible results of larger circulation of all our periodicals and more generous net profits with which to promote the growth of our Cause. But of greater significance is the fact that in producing these results there has been manifested a higher type of activity in the business and newspaper world.

That Christian Scientists everywhere have a growing appreciation of the great mission for which Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Publishing Society is evidenced in their constantly increasing support of the manifold activities of the Society. They are subscribing in greater numbers to the periodicals, and are aiding in the distribution of the authorized literature to the uttermost parts of the world. With rejoicing they are doing their part in publishing the glad tidings sent out by the Publishing Society, for they know that therein is to be found a message of salvation from discord and suffering. For these growing manifestations of unity and love, for one Christian Science Field working together in brotherly affection, the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society express their gratitude.

The Editors of the Journal, the Sentinel, the German, French and Scandinavian editions of the Herald, and the metaphysical or religious articles in the Monitor express hearty appreciation to the members of The Mother Church who have contributed either occasionally or regularly to these evangels of Christian Science.

The circulation of all the religious periodicals shows a substantial growth over the previous year; that of the Journal is n w more than 123,000 and that of the Sentinel more than 191,-000, Der Herold 34,000 and Le Heraut 18,000. The circulation of the Christian Science Quarterly increases in all parts of the world and at a rate indicating the steady spread of Christian Science. The Scandinavian Herald, which made its appearance last January, and is printed quarterly, received a hearty welcome from Christian Scientists acquainted with the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish languages in which it is printed. And now the announcement is made that still another Herald of Christian Science is to be established. This one will be in the Dutch language and is to be published within a year.

The Editors desire and will appreciate the co-operation of many members of The Mother Church in making the periodicals and the religious part of our newspaper all that they should be.

The demand for literature in other languages has been consistent with the growth of Christian Science throughout the world, and in 1929 in addition to the many pamphlets now published in languages other than English, there were issued three new pamphlets—in Finnish, Portuguese and Yiddish. Articles translated into Yiddish had previously appeared on The Home Forum page of the Monitor, but this is the first time that Christian Science literature has been transiated into Finnish or Portuguese. Languages in which the religious articles on the Home Forum Page of the Monitor are now translated are: Danish, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Italian, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, and Yiddish.

During the third year of supervision by The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board, our daily newspaper has made outstanding contributions to the cause of international peace and to that of prohibition in the United States. The results of the Five-Power Conference have proved that the Monitor was justified in the hopeful viewpoint which it adopted from the start.

The Monitor strengthened its news service in various parts of the world, and at the same time improved its mechanical equipment for getting that news to its readers. Figures for 1929 show that the amount of news received by radio and cable from Europe increased nearly fifty per cent over the preceding year.

An improvement in the Monitor which met with general approval was the recent change in the type, making a more legible paper, and the new style headings which set off the news without in any way giving the appearance of sensationalism.

The average daily net paid circulation of the Monitor for the six months ending March 28, 1930, was over 135,000; that for the month of May was 154,072, both new high records. Under the Zone Circulation Plan, more than 1500 churches have continued to co-operate with the Publishing Society through the activity of circulation representatives. To date 573 churches are actively carrying on the marked copy work and 7067 marked copies of The Christian Science Monitor were mailed during the month of May on weekly standing orders.

The number of Quarterly Payment Plan subscribers now on our records is 57,819, and many of these subscribers have expressed their gratitude for the privilege of taking all the Christian Science publications under this plan.

The advertising department of the Monitor reports that in 1929 the total of advertisers who used the Monitor was more than 22,000, an increase of over 1,700 over 1928 and from this great volume of business the net profit of the newspaper was the largest in its history. Advertisements were received from twenty-six countries outside the United States—Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Channel Islands, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Japan, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and Wales.

The Reading Room Service Division, established to assist librarians by furnishing information relative to the ordering and selling of the general publications of the Publishing Society, has resulted in closer co-operation between the Reading Rooms and the Publishing Society. It is estimated that about four hundred librarians visited this division last year, and letters were received from several hundred more.

In order to provide room for the growing activities of the Publishing Society, the three upper floors of the building at 226 Massachusetts Avenue were taken over recently and connected with the Publishing House by means of inclosed bridges. During the year a new office for the editorial, advertising and circulation departments of the Monitor was opened in Berlin.

Thus it is seen that the activities of the Publishing Society are expanding steadily and the healing influence of its work is being more widely felt every day. Conditions at the Publishing House never were more harmonious. In every department a greater sense of unity, love, and consideration for others is being brought out. Mrs. Eddy writes in the Manual (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5) that "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist." The Publishing Society workers are more and more manifesting these qualities. There is a greater wisdom, a greater recognition of the need of proper economy and a wider expression of brotherly love.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association

The report of the Trustees of The Christian Science Benevolent Association, read by Miss Mary G. Ewing, Trustee, follows:

The Christian Science Benevolent Association has continued its work under increasingly satisfactory conditions. We have had the cordial support of the Manager and the coöperation of our 212 associates.

The department of training for our nurses has been somewhat enlarged in scope and provided with additional equipment. The training course itself has been broadened and systematized.

A booklet containing questions and answers relating to the Sanatorium and the service furnished there has been sent to the field. This and the letter accompanying it, we feel, will correct mistaken notions and make plain to many who are interested, the availability for themselves and others of the advantages offered by the Sanatorium.

It is the constant effort of the management to do away with unnecessary routine and formality in connection with applications for entrance, thus facilitating the efforts of those who desire to be received at the Sanatorium.

We express our gratitude to the members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship who contributed their services to the Sanatorium. Their lectures were inspiring and brought the healing Christ to many whose need was great.

Christian Scientists throughout the Field have been loyal and generous in their moral and financial aid and we are most grateful to them and keenly appreciative also of the encouragement and support given us through precept and example by The Christian Science Board of Directors.

The Sanatorium continues to extend benevolence to guests in need of financial assistance. In giving this aid it is our earnest endeavor to be guided by wisdom and to manifest loving compassion.

During the past twelve months there have been 2620 guests cared for and abundant testimony has been voluntarily offered by guests and associates alike to the refuge from material beliefs afforded by the Sanatorium and to the healing of sickness and sorrow experienced there.

The eloquent appeal of our Leader, Mrs. Eddy, in her sermon, "The People's Idea of God," is of special and direct import to us all. She writes: "O, Christian Scientist, thou of the church new-born; awake to a higher and holier love for God and man; put on the whole armor of Truth; rejoice in hope; be patient in tribulation,—that ye may go to the bed of anguish, and look upon the dream of life in matter, girt with a higher sense of omnipotence; and behold once again the power of divine Life and Love to heal and reinstate man in God's own image and likeness, having 'one Lord, one faith, one baptism.'" (Page 14, line 12.)

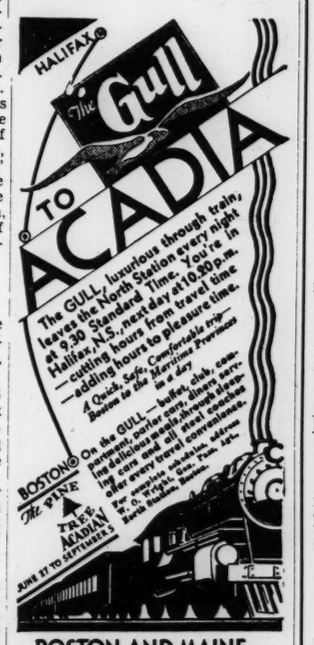
The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

The report of the Trustees of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, read by George L. Sleeper, chairman, follows:

The year just ended has been a busy, happy and successful one in The Christian Science Pleasant View Home. We are pleased to have this opportunity to thank the members of The Mother Church for their ever-ready and generous support. We express our warm appreciation of the kindly and intelligent coöperation of the Superintendent and associates in their effort to prove Pleasant View to be in nature and character what it is in name—a home.

Through generous gifts from private donors our library has been enlarged and enriched and we have been able to provide very interesting exhibitions of moving pictures. Also our household has enjoyed pleasant social gatherings and a number of delightful musical entertainments.

The Trustees join with the residents in expressing thanks to those members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship who have so graciously contributed lectures on


HALIFAX
The Gull
TO
ACADIA
The GULL, luxurious through train, leaves the North Station every night at 9.30 Standard Time. You're in Halifax, N.S., next day at 10.30 p.m. —adding hours to pleasure time. —cutting hours from travel time.
A Quick, Safe, Comfortable trip Boston to the Maritime Provinces in a day
On the GULL—buffet, club, compartment, parlor cars, dinners serving delicious meals through Nova Scotia and all most conveniences.
For reservations, address Boston & Maine R.R., North Station, Boston.
BOSTON The PINE TREE LAND
JUNE 27 TO SEPTEMBER 5

BOSTON AND MAINE
MAINE CENTRAL
CANADIAN PACIFIC
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Our store is full of Cordiality,
Courtesy, Glad-to-see-youness.
And low prices are hobby with us.

Misses' 2-piece Pajama Suits $16.75

Lovely quality of silk, hand-embroidered, in white, flesh, peach, and in black with white embroidery.

You can scarcely imagine a more attractive or more acceptable GRADUATION GIFT.

As importers from China, we specialize in having the newest and the best goods.

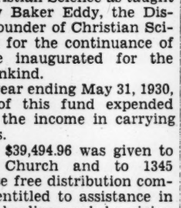
EXTRA LARGE PONGEE (Natural) PAJAMA SUITS $10.00

In a variety of most charming printed designs.

These suits, in quality, style and newness, are ahead of anything we have yet seen.

Mail orders promptly filled

Walter M. Hatch, Inc.
Importers from the Orient
96 Arlington Street
at Columbus Avenue
Hatch's Corner—Hotel Statler
BOSTON
Tel. HANcock 7050



While in Boston

let Roman make your hair look its loveliest and give your coiffure individuality.

Permanent Waving a Specialty

Artistic Hair Bobbing, Marcel Waving, Shampooing. Latest device for drying the hair after Finger Waving. Manicuring.

ROMAN
Coiffeur de Dames
at Copley Square
565 Boylston Street, BOSTON
Back Bay 4831

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

1822 **STOWELL'S** 1930

Visitors to The Mother Church

Come in and select from our store that particular gift for the "someone" left at home.

See our display of graduation and wedding present suggestions.

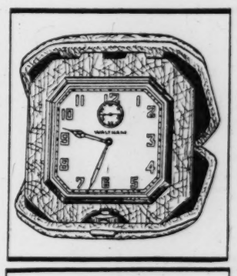
We make it easy for you to purchase quickly and will gladly mail your selection to the one for whom it is chosen.

handy for traveling

Folding Waltham Eight-Day Clock in ostrich leather case—seven jewels—luminous dial—also may be had in a variety of colored leather cases. $30

Other Folding Clocks from $15 to $50

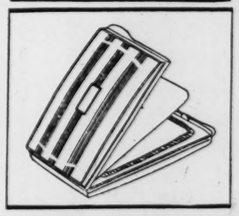
This is also an ideal gift for ushers.



in sterling

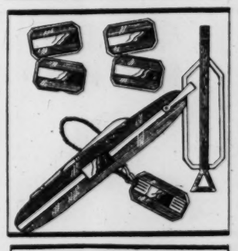
Smart Vanity of sterling silver, with powder, rouge, lipstick and unbreakable mirror—engine turned with shield for engraving. A compact, neat vanity that takes little room in a purse. $10

Other Vanities from $5 to $50



in 14kt. gold

Engine turned Cuff Links, $10. Others up to $25. Engine turned Knife with shield for engraving, $10. Others from $8.50 to $28. Key Chain and engine turned tag with shield for engraving, $8.50. Others up to $29. Tie-clasp, engine turned, $10. Others, $15 to $25.



he'll use it

This new novelty Telescope Comb and Brush set, in brown or black lacquer enamel with shield for engraving— a compact and serviceable gift that a boy will always use. $6

Other Telescope Combinations, $5 to $20

Mail orders promptly filled

A. STOWELL & CO., INC., 24 WINTER ST., BOSTON
Jewelers and Silversmiths for Over 100 Years

Schervee Studios

A Select Schervee Frame assures a Correct and Charming Unit

Schervee Portraits

—for forty years the name Schervee has been New England's synonym for superior Photographic Portraiture.

—today the accumulated skill and experience of Schervee artists are a positive assurance of photographs which surpass the commonplace in the same way that the work of old masters surpasses mere pictures.

Appointments for Portraiture—either for home or studio—call or tel. KENmore six one six ought.

per dozen $25 upwards

Interior Decorators — Schervee Studios Inc. — Portrait Photography
665 BOYLSTON STREET
Opp. Public Library BOSTON Tel. KEN more 6160

Christian Science to the Home during the year. The residents are indebted to those of their number who have served as Readers for the dignity and intelligence which have characterized their conduct of the regular Sunday evening services.

The residents at Pleasant View have increased in numbers until they are practically filling all the available space in the house. We gratefully recognize a growth in unity of purpose and affectionate interest in each other, and a larger measure of demonstration of the healing Principle of Christian Science on the part of the members of the household and in consequence, more happiness and content.

In the past twelve months many lessons have been learned—many obstacles overcome, and we have had abundant proof of the presence and active power of divine Love.

Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments

The report of Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments, read by Torrance Parker, Trustee, follows:

The Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments gladly report an increasing service to individual Christian Scientists as well as to the Christian Science movement. Up to the present time trusts have been established by Christian Scientists residing in fifteen of the United States and in two foreign countries.

This service provides for taking over such property and investments as the donors may wish to put into a trust, and paying the net income to the donor or to such persons as he may designate. It is not required that the entire principal of the trust shall revert to The Mother Church or some of its administrative activities, although a substantial part of it must do so, otherwise the trusteeship would become a purely business agency for the benefit of persons only. The trusts being revokable, donors may withdraw any part or all of the principal in case of need or desire.

Net income received from investments produces satisfactory return consistent with safety.

The Trustees hope to be of especial assistance to people who are perhaps without much experience in financial matters, as well as to others who wish to be relieved of the responsibility for looking after their investments.

Such part of the principal as ultimately goes to The Mother Church may be designated for use in such ways as The Christian Science Board of Directors may determine, or it may be restricted to the use of specific charities or purposes within the administrative activities of the church.

These donors' gifts of funds to be used for the future carrying forward of the great healing and redemptive mission of Christian Science attest their love for our Cause and the deep gratitude which Christian Scientists feel for the permanent benefits they have experienced from the teachings of our beloved Leader.

Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast

The report of the Trustees of Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast, read by Marvin R. Higgins, chairman, follows:

Over twenty years ago Mrs. Eddy opened the way for the ultimate establishment by The Mother Church of Christian Science sanatoriums. The first at Chestnut Hill, Mass., was opened in 1919. The healing work done there is known to Christian Scientists throughout the world.

In response to urgent requests from churches and individual Christian Scientists on the Paeific Coast, the Board of Directors, seven years later, or on October 29, 1926, wrote as follows to certain Christian Scientists in California, "The time is at hand for the establishment of another institution similar to our Benevolent Association Sanatorium at Chestnut Hill and out of the several locations under consideration the Pacific Coast seems to us to be the most favorable." The letter stated also that a special fund of The Mother Church would be set up, to be used for the Pacific Coast Benevolent Association and authorized a quiet canvass of the local field in order that anyone who desired to contribute might have an opportunity to do so. Such a canvass proceeded until February 19, 1927, when the Board of Directors issued a notice in the Christian Science Sentinel that the time was ripe to establish the Sanatorium under the following conditions:

1. It should be located at a point at least three days distant from Boston.
2. It should be under the direct supervision and control of The Mother Church.
3. Its funds should be handled through the Treasurer of The Mother Church.

The notice further said that the Board was taking steps with a view to building a Sanatorium to be located at or near San Francisco, California.

Thus was founded the second Christian Science sanatorium which a committee of seven from different parts of the Pacific Coast,—from Seattle to Los Angeles,—in June, 1927, definitely located in Arden Wood in the City and County of San Francisco, California, a place which can be reached by street car from the business district of the city in twenty to twenty-five minutes.

A Building Committee was appointed in October, 1927, which had charge of all operations from that time forward until January, 1930, when the articles of incorporation were filed and a Board of Trustees appointed. The corporation consists of the five members of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, whosoever they may be and they hold title to the more than 16 acres of land upon which the sanatorium is built. The corporation selects a Board of Trustees of three which has charge of the sanatorium.

The new sanatorium was opened to visitors on May 15, and over 12,000 took advantage of the opportunity. On May 23 the sanatorium was opened for guests and on Sunday, May 27, the first Church services were held in the auditorium.

The cost of the site, the building, the grounds and the furnishings was met entirely by voluntary contributions of Christian Science Churches and Societies and Christian Science friends from all parts of the world. Every dollar which has been contributed has been expended for the above purposes. Not a cent has been drawn by an official or committeeman for salary or for services rendered, continuous and arduous as these have been. In passing we might say that this condition exists now with the members of the Board of Trustees. More contributions are needed, however, to complete the payments on the building, the response to the notice in the Sentinel of March 22, 1930, having been substantially less than was hoped for.

The several committees working in conjunction with and under the supervision of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church have completed a splendid structure, beautiful and attractive in appearance, in a charming site of forest and garden, furnished and equipped with every modern facility to minister in the most economical manner to the comfort of the guests. There is installed in the sanatorium a staff of associates and nurses from different sections of the country, some of them experienced in Christian Science sanatorium work. There are accommodations now for one hundred and twenty guests were all bedrooms to be so occupied, and if occasion demands accommodations for thirty-eight additional guests will be provided, thus allowing for a total of one hundred fifty-eight.

The Board of Trustees which has familiarized itself with the subject thinks it would be derelict in its duty if it did not now speak in praise of those earnest Christian Scientists who have so cheerfully and efficiently carried forward the construction of the sanatorium from its incipiency to its completion.

There have been several committees,—Organization, Location, Building, Furnishing, Grounds,—all working diligently, intelligently and harmoniously together and without other reward than the consciousness of duty well done. While their problems have been many, there is not one of them but has been successfully met and handled through the application of divine Principle.

While the sanatorium is on the Pacific shore, more than three thousand miles from Boston, the center of Christian Science activities, distance has not militated against economy of construction and efficiency of management. The same spirit which animates the East prevails in the West,—the spirit of loyalty to our cause, of harmony in operation and of profound reverence and love for our great Leader, Mrs. Eddy.

Department of Branches and Practitioners

The report of Department of Branches and Practitioners, read by Miss Rosamond Wright, Manager, follows:

This department brings to you a report of the practitioners who have entered the field, and the churches and societies which have become branches of The Mother Church during the past year.

On page 125 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," we find the following from the pen of our loved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy: "Brethren, our annual meeting is a grave guardian. It requires you to report progress, to refresh memory, to rejuvenate the branches and to vivify the buds, to bend upward the tendrils and to incline the vine towards the parent trunk."

As the result of the faithful nurturing of the seeds of Truth sown in receptive hearts, eighty-two churches and societies have been added to The Mother Church since our last Annual Meeting. Fifty of these are in the United States; four in Canada, twenty-one in Europe, two in Africa and five in Australasia.

Five new university organizations have been formed under Article XXIII, Section 8, of The Mother Church Manual. Four are in the United States, and one in Cambridge University, England.

Thirty-seven Christian Science Societies have changed their titles to Churches.

The Mother Church has 2,451 branch churches and societies and thirty-nine university organizations.

Names of new workers are added each month to the list of practitioners in The Christian Science Journal. These practitioners are presenting good testimonies of healing, showing that they are striving to be "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace" (Ephesians 6:15).

The Christian Science Board of Directors has accepted applications for cards in the Journal from 757 practitioners and 100 nurses. These workers are well distributed throughout the field. Their applications indicate that they have a growing appreciation of the sacred ministry of Christian Science healing and its vital part in the promotion of our great Cause.

Incidents of Christian Science Healing

The following incidents of Christian Science healing were read by Mrs. Anna E. Herzog:

As an indication of the healing efficacy of Christian Science, which is generously attested by approximately seven hundred testimonies carefully verified, which are published each year in our periodicals, I have been asked to read the following excerpts from representative testimonies.

The first is from Holland:

More than seven years ago, when in the East Indies, I was very ill, suffering from an extraordinary sort of dizziness. Four physicians, of whom two were specialists, declared they had never come across such a form in all their practice. Christian Science came my way, and by a single present treatment a skull operation was made unnecessary. I was healed of insomnia at the same time. The practitioner explained to me the glorious truth about God, the indissoluble bond between God and His creation. In connection with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Bible has become my daily guide. I am grateful for having found Christian Science not only in Java but also in Holland; for I have lived here the last seven years notwithstanding the doctor's verdict that I could not do so. I was healed practically instantaneously from trembling hands which incapacitated me from using spoon and fork, from rheumatism, from inflammation in one ear, and from chronic constipation.

The next is from Southern Rhodesia:

Christian Science came to us in an hour of great need. My husband was stricken down; the specialist he consulted told him there was a very slender hope of his recovery; I had for many years been a semi-invalid; our son we were told must undergo an operation; and our little daughter was under the care of specialists.

As our son had nearly passed on during the first operation, we were very anxious about him. It was then that an uncle offered to take him to a Christian Science friend for treatment. The boy was instantaneously healed, and came home so filled with the truth, lovingly explained by the practitioner, that he was able to see the nothingness of chilblains that had been tormenting me—I was healed within half an hour. We were deeply grateful for this loving help and asked for treatment for our little daughter's eyes. Within a few days she was able to lay aside the dark glasses she wore. Soon after this the child was healed of an abscess in the ear.

My husband started reading "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy; but I was afraid to read or sew as it pained my eyes. However, a dear friend advised me to read even a few lines at a time. I started, and had read for hours when I realized what I was doing; I knew I was healed.

Also, my husband and I were freed from the erroneous belief that it would take time to cure him. Since then we have had many proofs of Love's care, and are humbly and gratefully learning more of the glorious truth of which Jesus told us—the truth which sets free from all false beliefs.

The following is from Germany:

My father, who was a hotel proprietor, a notorious drinker, and man of the world, taught his children at the early age of five to drink. At the age of fifteen I was a heavy drinker, and at twenty-eight a complete victim to this appetite. While mountain climbing, I fell and injured my right arm badly, and very soon the whole arm was inflamed, discolored, and swollen. Told about Christian Science I wrote to a practitioner. In a little over a week my arm was healed. Afterwards I had a severe attack of lumbago, which usually lasted three to five weeks and always confined me to my bed with terrible pain. I was healed completely in one absent treatment.

I now began to read the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature in German. However, in spite of my love and reverence for Christian Science, I did not want to give up drinking, and I stubbornly opposed all arguments of truth. Then one day I was obliged to write to the practitioner for help for dermatitis of my left foot, and also for a financial problem. While having absent treatment, I lost all inclination and desire to drink. I did not use will-power or suggestion, nor did I experience any kind of sickness, or discomfort whatever. My healing was in accordance with Jesus' promise "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8: 32).

Literature Distribution Committee of The Mother Church

The report of the Literature Distribution Committee of The Mother Church, read by Wm. M. Bartlett, Manager, follows:

Our committee has 239 volunteer workers besides the paid office force, and since May, last year, a total of 431,111 pieces of literature have been given out, of which approximately 62,000 were used in harbor work.

It has been a joy to assist branch churches in their distribution work by providing 147,723 copies of the non-current periodicals. We have distributed 279 volumes of Mrs. Eddy's writings and 53 copies of other authorized publications. Over 32,000 copies of back date periodicals were furnished to branch churches for their files. This work is blest with daily proofs of the divine law of demand and supply, for generous churches and individuals send surplus copies of the earlier periodicals to our committee which acts as a clearing house. We also refer requests which we are unable to fill to those who have early literature for sale.

Mrs. Eddy says on page 165 of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, "Of two things fate cannot rob us; namely of choosing the best, and of helping others thus to choose." Two recent bits of fruitage in this effort are reported in conclusion: A lady in Italy was given a copy of Der Herold. She wrote: ". . . I was ill during 17 years and was healed reading the Herold—in three days, though materia medica had said 'incurable.'" A resident of Ontario, Canada, received a Bible in French to help in the study of the Lesson-Sermons. Following this, two of his friends ordered from the Publishing Society, Bibles and Quarterlies in French and now a group of French speaking people in that section are reading the Lesson-Sermon regularly.

This department of The Mother Church furnishes a splendid opportunity for local members to participate in church activity.

The Sunday School

The report of The Mother Church Sunday School, read by Mrs. Myrtle Holm Smith, Superintendent, follows:

On page 13 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy speaks of "secretly yearning and openly striving for the accomplishment of all we ask." This might have been made the motto of the teachers and officers of The Mother Church Sunday School, for they have reconsecrated themselves to added devotion in their prayers and in attention to the practical details of the Sunday School work. As a result of this, the teachers have grown in unity and devotion, and, necessarily, the School has shown the appropriate fruits in better attendance and increased interest.

The satisfying increase in the enrollment and attendance has not been so much by transfer from other Christian Science churches as from families who are not yet affiliated with Christian Science. In more than a few cases, young children are coming from their own choice, rather than because their parents send them. Many of the young people in Boston for their education come to us, though they have never before been interested in Christian Science.

The growth of the Sunday School has been particularly gratifying, as there has been a considerable exodus to the Sunday Schools of near-by branch churches.

The practical workings of the Sunday School have been scrutinized, with the result that some changes have been made. Over fifty of the littlest ones—from seventeen months to four years old—have been transferred to a department by themselves. Here they have their own opening and closing exercises.

That the teaching may be improved and the children feel cared for, each class has been provided with its own substitute teachers, the regular teacher securing the substitute teacher when absence is necessary. This has proved one of the best changes.

The Superintendent has had regular office hours, one day a week, when she could be seen by teachers, pupils or their parents. This also has proved of great value.

The use of the library has been greatly increased.

This report is submitted not so much with a sense of accomplishment, as with the hope that we may better accept our opportunities and fulfill their possibilities.

Shawmut Realty Trust

The report of the Trustees of the Shawmut Realty Trust, read by Fred M. Lamson, Trustee, follows:

During the past year the Shawmut Realty Trust has acquired no additional property. The Trust now owns, in the vicinity of The Mother Church, land and buildings covering a space of about seven acres, which were purchased for the protection of our church and for future development.

There has been paid off on the mortgage during the past year $995,000, leaving balance unpaid at the present time of $970,000. The whole property will be entirely clear as soon as the balance of this mortgage is paid.

The buildings of the Trust are being constantly improved. The high standard maintained is doing much to better the section of the city in which the property is located, and to keep the value of real estate on a higher level.

Report of the Clerk

The report of the Clerk of The Mother Church, read by Ezra W. Palmer, follows:

The Apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Philippians said: "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Today, here assembled in the beautiful Mother Church at our Annual Meeting, we rejoice in unity of hope and purpose because we are of one mind, reflecting, as obedient children, the Mind of Christ. But this oneness of Mind, this sameness of thought, is not confined to this edifice or to the beloved Christian Scientists within the range of my voice. Throughout many lands and across wide seas a great multitude of Christian Scientists know of this Annual Meeting. They are with us in this sameness of thought, this oneness of Mind in Christ, and in loving gratitude for Christian Science their prayers and thanksgivings ascend with ours to God for His innumerable blessings poured out upon us.

Because God is Mind and we reflect that Mind we have one same church service throughout the world; we have the same testimony meetings; one healing power that comes from God; one Church; one Christ; one God. Because of this unity of thought and purpose Christian Scientists, the world over, are engaged in the same glorious service of bringing to men that exact scientific knowledge of the true God which destroys sin, disease, and death, and ushers in the kingdom of heaven on earth.

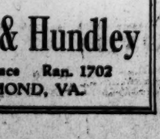
Because of this one holy purpose of Christian Scientists, we are a united people. No schism divides us; no cliques struggle for supremacy among us; no assault of evil can overwhelm us; no subtle argument of error can confuse us. Our Mother Church and its branches stand on the Rock, Christ; we are united on the oneness of God and His Christ. As a result, The Mother Church is prosperous and progressive. Those new branch churches and societies which have been recognized by the Board of Directors during the past year are welcomed by The Mother Church to our fellowship and to our consecrated service to God and man.

Twice since last we met in Annual Meeting, The Mother Church has received many new members. These

(Continued on Next Page)

RICHMOND, VA.
Didenhover & DuBois
Grace Street at Second
Let us show your our beautiful
SPRING MODELS
An unusual line of Coats and Dresses—Prices Moderate

Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
is introducing
A beautiful wash-fabric with lustre of SILK (white or colors) first floor.
Made of Cotton — DUDANETTE — Fine as Silk
See this new fabric in ready-to-wear frocks and in piece goods.

NORFOLK, VA.
Better Furniture for Less—Always!
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!

Wm. F. Smith & Co.
130 WEST PLUME STREET

O. N. Berry Co.
ESTABLISHED 1879
"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"
GRACE AT SIXTH
RICHMOND
OUTFITTERS TO MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS
Visit Our Attractive Ladies' Salon
for latest and exclusive Models

Virginia Trust Co.
821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus $1,500,000.00
Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.
Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

May we show you Our Display of
WHITTALL RUGS
Sydnor & Hundley
7th and Grace Ran. 1702
RICHMOND, VA.

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Best in Music
Victrola
and Victrola Radiola
R. C. A.—Kolster—Zenith
Majestic Radio
Victor and Columbia Records
G. Fred Kranz Music Co.
New Address 327 N. Charles Street
Plaza 3732 Baltimore

BALTIMORE
Philipsborn Co.
28 W. LEXINGTON ST.
HATS PARIS CALLS "SMART" at prices emphatically low.

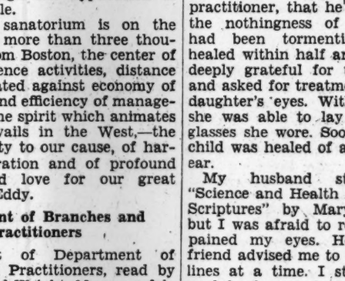
BALTIMORE
HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS CO.
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

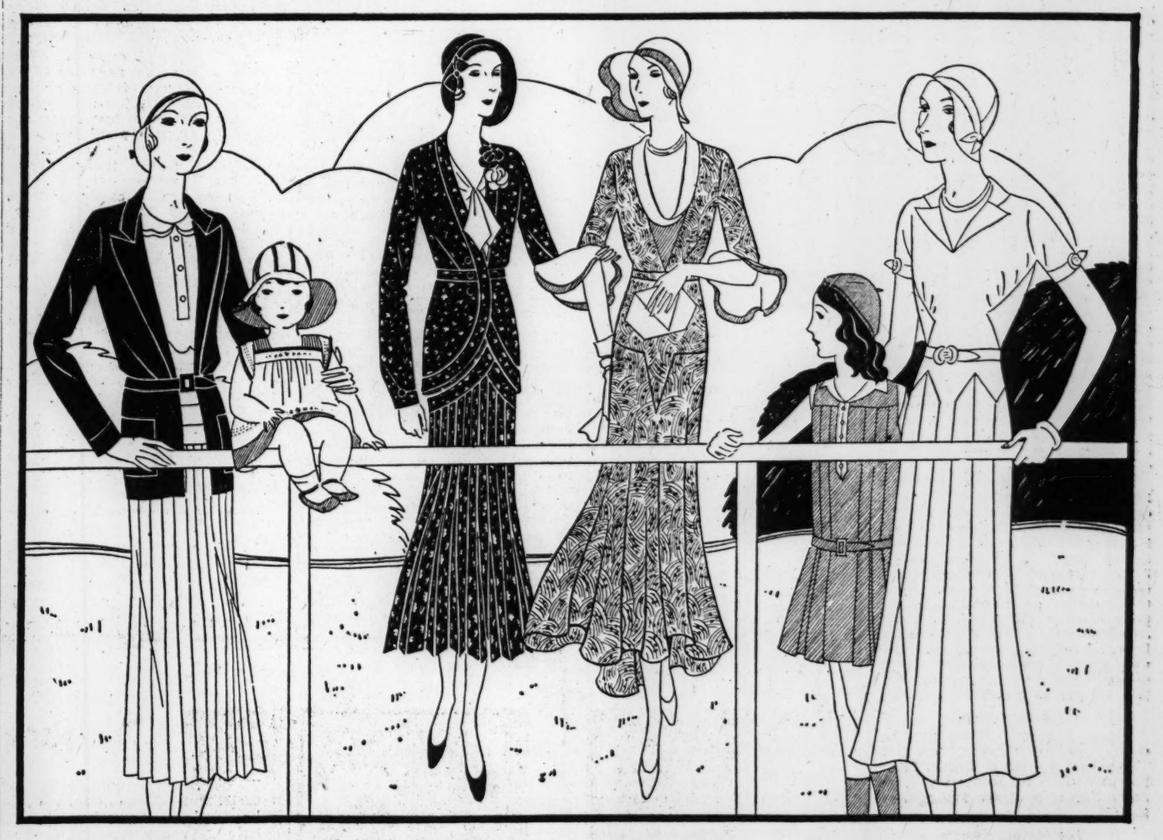
BALTIMORE, MD.
O'Neill's
CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON
BALTIMORE
All Linen Damask
Table Cloths
Size 70x88 ins.
$4.95
—an excellent June Sale offering . . . low priced . . . in three patterns.

BOSTON
Fifteen Seconds above Tremont Street
Choice of Beautiful Leathers at 9.85

There is a restful shoe shop devoted exclusively to the sale of restful footwear for ladies. Our specialty, The Marshalaise Shoe, rightfully adopted as
"The Wonder Shoe of the Age"
Smartly styled, over snug heel fitting last, and supremely comfortable. Large selection of Grover Shoes for house and street wear popular since 1865.
The GROVER SHOE SHOP, INCORPORATED
(Over St. Clair's)
159A TREMONT STREET
BOSTON


Spring Weddings
Every table ought to have one or more of these pierced silver sugar baskets with their blue glass linings—wonderfully decorative and inexpensive.
BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.
Jewelers 511 WASHINGTON ST. Boston

The Illustration shows the famous B.V.D. Union Suit, $1.35 the suit.
Is your Underwear a mental hazard?
If your underwear is on your mind as well as your body it's not the right underwear.
The B.V.D. Union Suit is famous for fit, comfort and appearance—permits free movement of the body and perfect body ventilation. Insist on the Red Woven label —then forget your underwear and enjoy life.
B.V.D.
The three letters B.V.D. on the label of a garment identify it as a product of The B. V. D. Co., Inc. It will pay you to look for them.
B.V.D. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Other B. V. D. Products: Coat Shirts, Knee Drawers, Pull-Over Shirts, Shorts, Knit Union Suits, Swimming Suits, Sweaters.
UNION SUIT

GAY DRESSES TO MAKE A GAY SUMMER

PETER PAN
collars have returned in triumph, because they are so becoming. Washable pure dye silk makes this frock, in white, pink, green or blue. The flannel jacket is in bright, navy or powder blue, or brown. Dress 29.50. Coat
19.50
DEBONAIR SHOP

PARIS
created this delightful small girls' model, in a soft voile. It is hand-tucked and hemstitched and delicately hand-embroidered. The colors are lovely; orchid, green, pink, blue or yellow. In sizes from 2 to 6 years.
7.50
FOURTH FLOOR

PRINTS
of faconne type are new and chic. Nothing can take their place for town wear. The sketched suit, after Vionnet, has a smart cutaway belted coat, an interesting, contrasting yoke, dashing pleated skirt. Green, navy blue.
69.50
THIRD FLOOR

POST MATIN
dresses have a new formality and charm. This one is made of imported feather printed chiffon with dark backgrounds imprinted in sophisticated yellow tones. Most intriguing are the draped collar and new sleeve.
39.50
LITTLE DRESS SHOP

PLEATS
are heralded with joy by girls of action. Pique makes this very practical, attractive and sleeveless dress, that will outlive many hard games. It is in peach, yellow, pink, green, white or blue. To be had in sizes 8 to 14.
7.50
FOURTH FLOOR

PIQUE
has carried everything before it as the 1930 summer fabric par excellence For sports it is without a rival, since it looks so cool and crisp, and washes well. This practical, charming dress in pink, blue, white. Sizes 14-20
16.50
DEBONAIR SHOP

Dresses for the grown up and the not so grown up, 1.95 to 425.00. Hollander is ready for the summer!
L. P. HOLLANDER Co., Inc.
202 BOYLSTON STREET

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORK READ IN MOTHER CHURCH

(Continued from Preceding Page)

members have come into fellowship with The Mother Church strong in faith and understanding and rejoicing with us in the ever present Christ, Truth, which heals and saves. It becomes my pleasant duty to welcome these new members. Wherever these members may be they have, with us, the same glorious privilege of proving that Christian Science is the revelation of God's purpose to men and that through it we serve God acceptably and gain that spiritual understanding which destroys all the false claims of the physical senses. We wish these new members to remember that The Mother Church is profoundly interested in their welfare and in that of all of its members. No member is so humble, no one so isolated, that he need consider himself outside the tender solicitude of The Mother Church. Every Christian Scientist has the privilege of asking for and securing the loving counsel of The Mother Church in time of need.

During the year the relief work in the government hospital for disabled veterans at Oteen, North Carolina, has continued and splendid reports have been received from those benefited. Expenditures from the fund have been sent to those suffering from the hurricane in Florida, the floods in Vermont, Kansas and the Mississippi Valley and some relief work has continued in Germany. Recently a contribution was made to China Child Welfare, Inc. A contribution was sent to aid the people rendered homeless as a result of the flood in the northern districts of Tasmania. This last donation supplemented donations raised by Christian Science organizations in Australia and Tasmania.

Sometimes suggestions and arguments of error may seem to gain entrance to the thought of Christian Scientists and entice them to separate themselves from their branch churches and from The Mother Church. To these dear ones in these times of stress the loving support and counsel of The Mother Church are readily available, and ofttimes seeming threatening problems are speedily solved through our gladly given assistance. You, our brethren, sustain The Mother Church. The Mother Church, in return, is compassionate, loving, joyous to serve and strengthen its members and its branches throughout the world.

In the words of our Leader on page 133 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "So shall all earth's children at last come to acknowledge God, and be one; inhabit His holy hill, the God-crowned summit of divine Science; the church militant rise to the church triumphant, and Zion be glorified."

A Word From the Directors

The report from the Directors, read by Mrs. Annie M. Knott, follows:

To me has been given the privilege of reading to you a word from The Christian Science Board of Directors. The words of our beloved Leader, Mrs. Eddy, spoken on another occasion, express in a wonderful way the impelling purpose of our Annual Meeting. They are as follows: "We come to strengthen and perpetuate our organizations and institutions; and to find strength in union,—strength to build up, through God's right hand, that pure and undefiled religion whose Science demonstrates God and the perfectibility of man." (Mis. Writ. 98:16-21.)

The Directors are gratified at the substantial progress which has registered itself in the field of Christian Science during the church year just closed, and which has been given in the reports to which you have listened. From day to day through the year it is the privilege of members of this Board, together with their other duties, to receive calls from many Christian Scientists throughout the world. We are particularly impressed by the substantial numbers of those who are consecrating their lives to the healing work which our beloved Leader expected Christian Scientists to do, but however satisfied one may be with the evidences of progress on every hand, it is essential that we make every effort to do those things which tend to spiritualize our endeavors.

It is our firm belief that within the teachings of Christian Science may be found the answer to every question which the human mind can present. To one studying the life work of Mrs. Eddy it is evident that everything had to give way to her persistent effort to be true to the purpose to which she was called,—namely, to reestablish in this age the Christ-healing. She never allowed that purpose to be interfered with by trivialities, which the human mind might suggest. As Christian Scientists we have a great opportunity for benefiting the world, but in order to serve most we must see to it that we keep our eye single, reaching out prayerfully from hour to hour for the wisdom and inspiration which is born of an honest endeavor.

The Manual of The Mother Church imposes upon your Board of Directors duties and responsibilities whose magnitude and importance can only be fully realized by those who have been called upon to assume them. Upon their shoulders also has been placed the tremendous responsibility of executing those provisions of the Manual which called for the direct participation of our Leader herself while she was visibly with us. During her years of active management of the affairs of her church she was daily and at times almost hourly in touch with her Directors, counseling, advising, guiding their actions and shaping their policies. Nearly all of such instructions from our Leader have been preserved just as they were uniformly sent down in writing, usually in the form of brief and pointed requisitions. Like a trumpet call announcing the order of the day, they were unquestioningly obeyed; but it was joyous obedience that the Directors of those days promptly gave, for each communication from her which conveyed an exaction also contained a word of love.

The problems confronting the Directors of today are more numerous than ever before, and will so continue as our movement grows; but we have at our command the means of solving them all, and in the proportion that we continually turn to divine Mind for guidance, as we guard well humility and strive to temper authority with kindliness, are we able to carry on successfully.

The experiences of the past year have helped us to understand our Leader better and to revere and love her more. She is still teaching us through her inspired writings to love God with whole-hearted devotion, and so doing we shall realize more fully with each passing year the fulfillment of the words in the eleventh chapter of Revelation, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever." (15th verse.)

The Preface to our textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," opens with these impressive words: "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, today is big with blessings." This surely means today, this Annual Meeting day, not alone for those who are present, but for our membership the world over, indeed for all who love Christian Science in sincerity. It also means all the days of the year, until even war shall be no more and the blessings of Christian Science shall encircle the world.

Branch Churches Send Messages Telling of Loyalty and Progress

Messages from branch churches reporting the wide expansion and constant progress of the Christian Science movement throughout the world, giving deep expressions of gratitude and unswerving loyalty, have been received by the Board of Directors. The time allotted permitted reading from only a few of the reports received, but a complete list of churches and societies sending messages for this occasion will be printed in The Christian Science Monitor.

The following are characteristic of the many, but have necessarily been condensed.

Twelve Churches, London, England, report splendid growth; greater healing work; crowded lectures; a noticeable increase in the number of men attending services; literature more widely distributed—particularly the Monitor. Seventh Church has completed and dedicated its edifice and on resolution of the members no debt was incurred during its erection.

Nine Churches, San Francisco, California, express much gratitude for the Pacific Coast Sanatorium located in their city.

First Church, Tampa, Florida, has had many proofs of God's care during the year and expresses reverence and gratitude for our beloved Leader's work.

First Church, Huntington, West Virginia—Many problems solved and sicknesses healed. They send the following message: "As we ponder these wonderful things, our hearts are lifted up with gratitude to The Mother Church for what it is doing to inspire, encourage and strengthen the branches throughout the world. . . . This little church renews its pledge to hold up your hands through its obedience to our Manual and consecration to our God!"

Third Church, Kansas City, Missouri—Grateful for the leavening thought of the Monitor with regard to the prohibition question.

Ten Churches and Two Societies of Seattle, Washington, have pledged themselves to a greater devotion of thought and to more consecrated study of our Leader's writings.

Natal, South Africa—Four churches and two societies report splendid progress during the past year.

Four Churches, Rochester, New York—Wider interest in Christian Science and marked increase in attendance at services, are the fruits of nine lectures given during the year. Deep gratitude for the consecrated work of our lecturers is expressed.

Eight Churches of St. Louis, Missouri, report another year of mutual coöperation, sustained progress and sturdy growth. They consecrate themselves afresh to the advancement of the Cause of Christian Science.

First Church, Lausanne, Switzerland, has been strengthened and enriched during the year. Is specially grateful for the columns in our periodicals entitled, "Notes from the Directors" and "Items of Interest."

Three Churches of Melbourne, Australia, report continued progress. Third Church outgrew its Sunday School accommodations and had to remove to larger quarters. During the year the Sunday School contributed over $800 to the church Building Fund.

First Church, Leipzig, Germany—Business of the year closed with surplus on hand despite financial depression. Healings are reported in the services and the Sunday School is growing.

Five Churches and One Society, Berlin, Germany, report growth and progress in every direction. Interest in Christian Science has grown to such an extent that they find it difficult to accommodate all who desire to attend their services, meetings and lectures.

First Church, Alameda, California, is grateful for the unity and coöperation of near-by churches in working together for the dedication of their church buildings.

First Church, Louisville, Kentucky, reports excellent progress in all branches of activity. Testimonies of healing given at Wednesday evening meetings indicate splendid work of the practitioners as well as faithful work of the *entire* membership.

Society, Brunswick, Georgia, is grateful for the activities of The Mother Church which have helped and sustained them in their efforts to establish Christian Science in distant places.

First Church, Quincy, Illinois, reports that in bringing more of the Christ consciousness into the solution of their problems they have been enabled to send liberal contributions to the institutions of our movement.

First Church, Waterloo, Iowa, says of the Manual of The Mother Church, "It governs, guides and leads the way,—not only in church matters but in individual lives, thereby protecting and providing for the progress of our Cause."

Five Churches of Denver, Colorado, extend loving greetings and express great desire to be loyal supporters of the Cause.

First and Second Churches, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, report progress, harmony, and unity in that field. Second Church is now completing its edifice.

First Church, Muskogee, Oklahoma, pledges its undivided support mentally, morally and financially.

First Church, Stockholm, Sweden, acknowledges blessings received, with special appreciation of the Swedish hymnal and Scandinavian Herold.

First Church, The Hague, Holland—Appreciation is expressed for the translation of the Hymnal into Dutch. During the international conferences and the League of Nations Peace exhibitions large quantities of our literature were distributed.

Second Church, Boston, sends to The Mother Church and its Board of Directors assurances of loyalty and support with the following message: "For this cause," in the words of Paul, "we . . . do not cease to pray for you, and to desire that ye might be filled with the knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding" (Col. 1:9).

First Church, New Bern, North Carolina, has evidence that the literature published by The Christian Science Publishing Society is healing misunderstanding and prejudice in their community. They extend grateful thanks to the Lesson-Sermon Committee for their consecrated work in providing this daily food.

Thirty-one Churches of Los Angeles, California, rejoice in continued growth and progress of the Christian Science movement throughout the world. One of the outstanding causes for joy was the lecture given during the year in the Hollywood Bowl when twenty-two thousand people listened to the lecturer and several thousand more were unable to gain entrance.

Four Churches of Washington, District of Columbia, report a progressive, happy year as result of increased devotion to the Cause of Christian Science and its many activities.

First Church, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, report with joy much growth in their field, especially since the occupation of their new edifice,—the organ having been given by the children of the Sunday School.

First Church, Copenhagen, Denmark, is particularly grateful for the Scandinavian Herold, which has brought much happiness to the workers in that field.

First Church, Canton, Ohio—Work in this field is most gratifying. There is steady increase in attendance at church services and sale of literature. An aroused interest in the true facts regarding the life and work of our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, is especially apparent.

First Church, Kansas City, Kansas—Greater unfoldment of good and unity and the proven integrity of our Manual have been the blessings of this church.

Four Churches, Houston, Texas—Through a committee composed of members from each of the four churches the problems concerning the local field are solved in harmony and unity.

First Church, Lynn, Massachusetts—Steps have been taken to raise funds for the building of a new church edifice as a testimonial of their love for and appreciation of the great good that has come to mankind through the life and work of our Leader. It is in this city that much of the early history of Christian Science is laid.

First Church, Rathmines, Ireland, reports steady growth; effective healing work. Services are well attended and many new members added.

Society, Cannes, France, reports increase in membership and rejoices in the acquisition of property on which they expect to build a permanent church home.

Society, Danzig Free State—Through desire for deeper recognition of God's omnipotence the need for mental work in connection with all their activities has been seen. Marked spiritual growth has been manifested in all their church affairs as a result of this unfoldment.

First Church, Flint, Michigan—Through a deeper study of the writings of our Leader the church has grown and is bearing fruit in an ever-increasing unity of purpose and a deeper realization of what our Cause stands for.

First Church, Marysville, California, expresses its love and gratitude for the Board of Directors and their untiring service in maintaining Mrs. Eddy's position as revelator, Discoverer, Founder, and forever Leader of the Christian Science movement.

The Directors of The Mother Church in behalf of this Meeting and The Mother Church and its branches acknowledge with gratitude and thanksgiving these loving messages from the branch organizations evidencing the steady growth and unity of the Christian Science Movement.

Reports From the Field

Reports were received from the following churches and societies:

England—Birmingham, First and Second Churches; Chiswick, First Church; Coldfield, First Church; Leicester, First Church; Leytonstone, First Church; Liverpool, Third Church; Malvern, Society; Sheffield, First Church.

Wales—Cardiff, Society.

France—Nice, Society; Paris, First and Second Churches.

Canada—Calgary, First Church; Edmonton, First Church; Kitchener, First Church; Montreal, First Church; Oshawa, First Church; Virden, Society; Winnipeg, First Church.

Joint report received from Toronto, The Churches and Society of Toronto.

Australia—Joint report received from: First, Second, Third and Fourth Churches of Sydney; First Church, Parramatta and Societies of Newcastle and Wollongong.

New Zealand—Wellington, Second Church.

South America—Argentina, Buenos Aires, First and Second Churches.

Sweden—Stockholm, Second Church.

Switzerland—Bern, First Church; Geneva, First Church.

Hawaii—Joint report received from: First Church, Honolulu, and Society of Schofield Barracks.

Germany—Baden, Society; Breslau, First Church; Hamburg, First Church; Hameln, Society; Hannover, Society and Second Church; Landsberg, Society; Munich, First and Second Churches; Stettin, Society.

United States of America

Alabama—Anniston, Society.

Arizona—Phoenix, First Church.

Arkansas—Little Rock, First Church.

California—Berkeley, Third Church; Fresno, First Church; Fullerton, First Church; Los Gatos, First Church; Ontario, First Church; Oroville, First Church; Pasadena, First Church; San Jose, First Church; Santa Barbara, First Church; South Santa Anita, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Long Beach, First, Second, Third and Fourth Churches; San Diego, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Churches; First Churches of Chula Vista, Coronado, La Mesa, and Societies of Pacific Beach and Ramona.

Colorado—Colorado Springs, First Church.

Connecticut — Bridgeport, First Church; Danbury, First Church; Greenwich, First Church; Meriden, First Church; New Haven, First Church; New London, First Church; Norwalk, First Church; Waterbury, First Church.

Joint report received from: Hartford, First and Second Churches.

Delaware — Wilmington, First Church.

Florida — Coconut Grove, First Church; Coral Gables, Society; De Land, First Church; Fort Lauderdale, First Church; Hollywood, First Church; Lakeland, First Church; Miami, First Church; West Palm Beach, First Church.

Idaho—Boise, First Church.

Illinois — Champaign, Second Church; Chicago, Tenth Church; De Kalb, First Church; Riverside, First Church; Rock Island, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Chicago, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Churches; Evanston, First and Second Churches; Peoria, First and Second Churches.

Indiana—Fort Wayne, First Church; Indianapolis, First and Third Churches; La Porte, First Church; Muncie, First Church; South Bend, First Church.

Iowa — Davenport, First Church; Sioux City, Second Church.

Kentucky—Louisville, Second Church.

Louisiana — Alexandria, First Church; Shreveport, First Church.

Joint report received from: New Orleans, First and Second Churches.

Maryland—Baltimore, First and Third Churches.

Massachusetts — Boston, Third Church; Braintree, First Church; Fitchburg, First Church; Great Barrington, First Church; Hingham, First Church; Malden, First Church; Orleans, Society; Quincy, First Church; Rockland, First Church; Sharon, First Church.

Michigan—Grand Rapids, First and Second Churches; Lansing, First Church; Marshall, First Church; Muskegon, First Church.

Joint report received from: Detroit, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Churches.

Minnesota—Duluth, First Church.

Joint reports received from: Minneapolis, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Churches, Society at Excelsior and Christian Science Organization of the University of Minnesota; St. Paul, First and Second Churches; First Church, Stillwater, and First Church at White Bear Lake.

Mississippi — Clarksdale, First Church; Meridian, Society.

Missouri—Kansas City, Second, Seventh and Eighth Churches; St. Louis, Third Church and Society at Washington University; Springfield, First Church.

Nebraska — North Platte, First Church; Omaha, First, Second and Third Churches.

New Jersey—Burlington, Society; East Orange, First Church; Englewood, First Church; Jersey City, First Church; Keyport, Society; Montclair, First Church; Morristown, First Church; Newark, First Church; Ridgefield Park, First Church; Summit, First Church; Westfield, First Church; Wildwood, Society.

New York—Buffalo, First Church; Catskill, First Church; Freeport, First Church; Great Neck, First Church; Hempstead, First Church; Jamestown, First Church; Medina, Society; Mount Vernon, First Church; New Rochelle, First Church; New York City, Ninth Church; Rockville Centre, First Church; Yonkers, Third Church.

Joint reports received from: New York City, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth (colored), Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth; the five Churches of Brooklyn, First Churches of Elmhurst, Far Rockaway, Flushing, Forest Hills, Jackson Heights, Jamaica, Queens Village, Richmond Hill, St. Albans, Whitestone and First and Second Churches, Staten Island; Yonkers, First and Second Churches.

North Carolina—Asheville, First Church; Kinston, First Church.

North Dakota—Jamestown, First Church.

Ohio—Akron, First Church; Alliance, Society; Ashtabula, First Church; Dayton, Second Church.

Joint reports received from: Cleveland, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Churches; First Churches of Lakewood and Cleveland Heights and Society at Fairview; Cincinnati and Norwood, First and Second Churches.

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ond Churches, Cincinnati, and First Church of Norwood.

Oklahoma—Tulsa, First and Second Churches.

Oregon — Portland, Second and Eighth Churches.

Pennsylvania — Altoona, First Church; Ardmore, First Church; Elkins Park, First Church; Glenside, First Church; Johnstown, First Church; Monongahela, Society; Pittsburgh, First and Third Churches; Sewickley, First Church; Uniontown, Society; Upper Darby, First Church; Williamsport, First Church.

Joint report received from: Philadelphia, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Churches.

South Carolina—Greenville, First Church.

Tennessee—Knoxville, First Church; Memphis, First and Second Churches; Nashville, Second Church.

Texas—Dallas, First Church; Fort Worth, First and Second Churches.

Vermont—Bellows Falls, Society.

Virginia—Roanoke, First Church.

Washington — Spokane, First Church; Tacoma, First, Third and Fourth Churches; Walla Walla, First Church.

West Virginia—Clarksburg, First Church; Morgantown, First Church.

Wisconsin — Milwaukee, Fourth Church; Racine, First Church; Superior, First Church.

A brief period was devoted to remarks from members, who stated their names and the branch churches with which they are affiliated, and gave testimony of the year's activities of the Christian Science churches throughout the world.

The meeting was closed with the singing of the "Doxology."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Minnie Choice Oates, Marysville, Calif.
Miss Nettie E. Mahen, Marysville, Calif.
Mrs. Frances Lee, Marysville, Calif.
Mrs. Amanda B Ellis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Celia Flamberg, Jersey City, N. J.
Bernice W. Cartier, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ella S Parker, Hubbard Woods, Ill.
Hattie E. Parker, Hubbard Woods, Ill.
Anna L. Woodbridge, Paris, Ill.
Mrs. Janet C. Fogg, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Janet Q. Rathman, Tulsa, Okla.
Miss Cleona C. Sproul, Chazy, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude Nelzger, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Mollie Maison, Portland, Ore.
John L. Rendall, Des Moines, Ia.
Miss Emma C. Appenfelder, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Jane Fraser, Sydney, Australia.
Mrs. Kathleen Chesney, Sydney, Australia.
Jerome J. Wodisky, Cleveland, O.
Charles A. Jilek, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Anna E. Buck, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Louis G. Katz, New Rochelle, N. Y.
John M. Hammond, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cecil B. Wakeley, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Helen L. Wakeley, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Mabel A. Hammond, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Annie L. Reed, San Bernardino, Calif.
Ray Goodcell, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred F. Goodcell Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. Annie C. Biggar, Kansas City, Mo.
Frieda Zelewsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Mildred M. Hathaway, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Dorothy Rich, New York City.
Johanna K. Baark, Baltimore, Md.
Margaret Kelley, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Emma M. Rietz, Chicago, Ill.
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Czech Ratification of Duty Pact Urged

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—In response to recent appeals of diplomatic representatives here that Czechoslovakia should ratify the agreement recently reached at the Geneva Customs Duty conference regarding abolition of import and export restrictions by May 31, so guaranteeing its enforcement, the Czechoslovakian Cabinet has replied it is prepared to conform to such requests provided Poland also signs.

The chief obstacle to signature is the opposition by agricultural interests, but an understanding between the different parties forming the Coalition Government regarding the new bill introducing customs on imported cattle (a compromise in favor of the agrarians), coupled with readjustment of the present contingent system of limitation on the import of foreign automobiles along the lines demanded by Czechoslovakian automobile manufacturers has made possible an alteration in this State's attitude toward the matter of import and export restrictions. Parliamentary sanction is necessary, however, before the State can be finally committed to a new agreement.

Moreover, as Poland refuses to ratify the agreement unless Germany alters its tariff, ratification by Czechoslovakia of the Geneva convention cannot take place immediately.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION REPORT

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $16,661,096 (Canadian currency), after charges, equivalent after 6 per cent preferred dividends to $2.67 a share on 6,295,385 no-par shares of ordinary stock, compared with $14,121,604 or $2.56 a share on 5,483,278 ordinary shares in 1928.

LIST ANNOUNCED FOR BOARD OF LECTURESHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

in Christian Science through a healing which she received. She has been a member of The Mother Church since 1896 and has been engaged in the practice of Christian Science for more than 30 years. Miss Whitcomb was a member of the Primary class of the Board of Education held in December, 1903, and of the Normal class in 1922, when she became a teacher of Christian Science. She served as Second Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, when it was organized in 1898, and was elected Second Reader of The Mother Church in 1926, serving the regular three-year period.

Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., is a native of England. His family has been interested in Christian Science for more than 30 years, and in his youth, while a student at Eton College, he was healed through Christian Science of a serious illness. A few years thereafter he took up the study of this subject in earnest.

After completing his education, Mr. Scholfield was employed in the well-known corporation of Lloyds and he first began the practice of Christian Science while still in business. During the war he served in a British infantry regiment in Belgium and France, attaining the rank of captain. In First Church of Christ, Scientist, London, of which Mr. Scholfield has been a member since 1907, he has filled many positions, including that of First Reader and Chairman of its Board. After peace was declared, in 1919, Mr. Scholfield devoted his entire time to the practice of Christian Science healing.

164 Miles an Hour, Curtiss Race Mark

WASHINGTON (AP)—Captain Arthur H. Page set a record for the event of 164.08 miles an hour May 31 to win the Curtiss marine trophy race.

Lieut. A. P. Storrs was second with an average of 152.96 miles an hour. Lieut. J. E. Dyer came in third to win the observation race with a speed of 145.81 miles an hour.

Captain Page's record bests the record of 162 miles an hour set last year by Lieut. W. G. Tomlinson.

SIMMONS SPENT $7158

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Expenditures totaling $7,158.42 were shown in a preliminary statement of campaign expenses filed by United States Senator F. M. Simmons with James A. Hartness, Secretary of State. The Senator himself was listed as the largest single contributor to the campaign fund with $2500.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HENRI COCHET DEFEATS TILDEN

Mrs. Moody Retains Her Hardcourt Tennis Title of France

AUTEUIL, France (AP) — Henri Cochet of France, whose rise into the realm of tennis began at the lowest rung of the ladder, was crowned undisputed king of the court June 1, while Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. reemphasized her right to rule women's tennis.

Big Bill Tilden, fighting a gallant but vain battle against the little Frenchman's racquet wizardry, was beaten by Cochet, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—1, in the men's singles finals of the French hardcourt championships.

A determined onslaught to snatch from the brow of the former Helen Wills the diadem she has worn for several years also ended disastrously for Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif. She lost in straight sets to Mrs. Moody, 6—2, 6—1.

Great as Cochet was in victory, Tilden was magnificent in defeat. Seven times champion of the United States, and for years world's high chief of tennis, he lost not because he played poor tennis but because he standard of excellence reached by Cochet has seldom been equaled, certainly never surpassed in the history of the sport.

MISS TAUBELE WINS FROM ALICE FRANCIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Miss Norma Taubele from the Bronx, made her best bid for the higher ranks of tennis over the week-end, when she captured the Eastern claycourt women's tennis championship in both singles, and in doubles, with another junior, Miss Carolyn Roberts, a New Rochelle girl, who plays from the Bronxville Club, at the Montclair Athletic Club. In the singles, Miss Taubele defeated Miss Alice C. Francis of Orange, who ranks seventeenth in the National list, and was seeded first in the tournament, June 1, in the finals, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, and in the doubles, the junior pair defeated Miss Francis and Mrs. Frederick M. Letson, also a former star in the upper ranks of the game, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

In the semifinals she had a hard battle with another newcomer into the upper ranks, Miss Grace Surber of Jackson Heights, Queens Borough, New York, 6—2, 8—6, and then followed with her finals victory in the doubles, on May 31. The summary:

EASTERN WOMEN'S TENNIS ASSOCIATION CLAYCOURT CHAMPIONSHIP — SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Norma Taubele, University Heights Tennis Club, New York, defeated Grace Surber, Jackson Heights Tennis Club, New York, 6—2, 8—6.

Final Round

Miss Taubele defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Orange, N. J., 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Norman Taubele and Carolyn Roberts, Bronxville Tennis Club, New Rochelle, defeated Alice C. Francis and Mrs. Frederick M. Letson, New York Tennis Club, New York, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

BRADMAN VICTOR IN RACE AGAINST TIME

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Young Donald Bradman has done it! In concluding the phase of play May 31 against Hampshire County the young Australian cricketer scored the runs required to bring his total this season up to 1000, and so becomes the first Australian that has ever obtained a four-figure aggregate between the commencement of the season and the last day in May. As a matter of fact only four English batsmen have ever done such a thing—W. G. Grace, who scored 1016 in 10 innings in 1895; Thomas Hayward, who made 1074 in 13 innings in 1900; W. R. Hammond, who reached 1028 in the same number of innings in 1927, and Charles Hallows, who scored 1000 in 11 innings the following year.

Bradman, holder of the world's record for the highest individual innings in first-class cricket, joins this select band after a remarkable race against time. With a possible four innings in front of him before the end of the month he required 78 to reach 1000. As the Australians batted only once against Oxford University, Bradman had only one knock in that game and failed to make the required number. His prospects of succeeding seemed rather remote on the morning of May 31 when Hampshire won the toss and decided to bat first at Southampton, but C. V. Grimmett, subtle "googly" bowler, skittled the home batsmen out quickly and Bradman opened the Australian innings with Archibald Jackson with only a short time left for play and rain threatening. Rain did fall before Bradman succeeded his objective, but the elements relented to allow him to contribute another bright paragraph to cricket's history.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Bates 11, Maine 2.
Boston College 7, Tufts 3.
Bucknell 1, Army 0.
Bowdoin 2, Colby 1.
Columbia 14, Williams 8.
Conn. State 3, R. I. State 1.
Holy Cross 6, Harvard 2.
Manhattan 8, Fordham 5.
Mass Aggies 5, Hamilton 4.
Nebraska 8, Iowa State 6.
Nebraska 14, Iowa State 1.
New York A. C. 2, New York 0.
Northwestern 8, Minnesota 3.
Notre Dame 8, Indiana 6.
Ohio State 10, Annapolis 7.
Oregon 8, Oregon State 3.
Penn State 5, Syracuse 2.
Providence 6, St. John's 4.
Pratt 5, Rensselaer 2.
Pratt 5, R. P. I. 2.
Union 6, St. Stephen's 2.
Vermont 4, Middlebury 3.
Villanova 6, Temple 2.
Wisconsin 1, Michigan 0.
Western S. T. 20, Normal 10.
Yale 11, Princeton 7.

HURDLER GIVEN BIG 10 MEDAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—H. E. Haydon '30, hurdler, has been awarded the Intercollegiate Conference A A. medal for combined excellence in scholarship and athletics at University of Chicago. He is a Chicago boy, son of Prof. A. E. Haydon. He set a new record in the 60-yard high hurdles at the "Big Ten" indoor meet last year, and was a member of the brilliant one-mile relay team this spring. Haydon has been a leader in student activities, being head marshal, the highest honor given to students at Chicago. He is a member of the undergraduate council and of the Senior Honorary Society, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the end of his junior year.

J. HORTON SMITH DEFEATS BOOMER

ST. CLOUD, France (AP)—J. Horton Smith, Joplin (Mo.) youngster, defeated Aubrey Boomer, English professional, at the St. Cloud Club, 6 and 5, in a 36-hole match June 1. They were all square at the end of the first 18 holes, but Boomer's game collapsed on the second round. It was on the St. Cloud course a year ago that Smith turned in his brilliant round of 61, one of the lowest scores in golf history.

KILMARNOCK WINS 6 TO 0

HAMILTON, Ont.—Kilmarnock, of the Scottish League, first division, had no great difficulty in defeating Hamilton City here May 31, the final score being 6 to 0.

World Swimming Marks Recognized

BERLIN (AP)—Five records made recently by American swimmers were recognized as new world marks by the International Amateur Swimming Federation which ended its 1930 meeting June 2.

Miss Josephine McKim, Los Angeles A. C. star, set two of these and Walter Laufer, Chicago; George H. Kojac, New York; and Miss Albina Osipowitch, Worcester, Mass., accounted for the others.

The federation re-elected virtually all officers and directors and decided to hold the next meeting at Los Angeles in August, 1932. Daniel J. Ferris was the only American delegate present.

The men's records accepted were:

150-Yard Freestyle—Walter Laufer, Chicago, 1m. 25s., March 2, 1929, in Chicago.
150-Yard Backstroke—George H. Kojac, New York, 1m. 38.4s., March 30, 1929, New Brunswick, N. J.
200-Meter Breaststroke—Y. Tsuruta, Japan, 2m. 45s., July 27, 1929, Kyoto, Japan.

The women's records accepted:

100-Meter Freestyle—Miss Albina Osipowich, Worcester, Mass., 1m. 9.4s., Aug. 25, 1929, San Francisco, Calif.
440-Yard Freestyle—Miss Josephine McKim, Los Angeles A. C., 5m. 47.4s., Aug. 8, 1929, Honolulu, T. H.
500-Meter Freestyle—Miss Marie Braun, Holland, 7m. 18s., March 25, 1930, Bruges, Belgium.
100-Meter Backstroke—Miss Marie Braun, Holland, 1m. 21s., Nov. 27, 1929, Den Haag, Nederland.
150-Yard Backstroke—Miss M. J. Cooper, Britain, 1m. 56.2s., April 29, 1930, London.
880-Yard Freestyle—Miss Josephine McKim, Los Angeles A. C., 12m. 3.8s., Aug. 10, 1929, Honolulu, T. H.
200-Yard Breaststroke — Milde Schrader, Germany, 2m. 57.8s., Dec. 17, 1929, Magdeburg, Ger.

Many of the 10 world records accepted are understood to have been bettered since, but these could not be recognized as the various national governing bodies have not yet had time to pass upon them.

The federation decided to add the 800-meter swim to the list of events for which world records are accepted.

Approval was given to the day-by-day program submitted for the Los Angeles Olympics of 1932.

Twenty nations were represented at the meeting. Peru and Cuba were admitted to the federation. Portugal and Tunis were suspended.

John T. Taylor of Pittsburgh, representing the United States, was returned to membership on the executive committee that carries on the work of the federation between congresses.

The other members of the committee, in addition to the officers who serve ex-officio, are J. Hodgson, New Zealand; H. Ahlstrom, Sweden; and A. Frick, Belgium.

ICE HOCKEY OPTION TO SYRACUSE GROUP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Following a meeting of the Canadian-American Hockey League here June 1, President James E. Dooley announced that he had granted an option to a group of Syracuse (N. Y.) sportsmen who plan to put a professional team in the circuit this coming season.

The Syracuse group consists of H. B. Tabor, Kirby Lesueur, Edward Schoenck, Leo T. Eagan, T. L. Raleigh and George H. Thurston.

Syracuse will make the league a six-team affair as all of last year's clubs, Providence, Boston, Springfield, Philadelphia and New Haven plan to be back on the ice. Every club was reported at the meeting.

HARVARD ELECTS MUNROE

Vernon Munroe Jr. '31 of New York City, has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity track team for next year. Munroe was a member of the world's record one-mile Harvard relay team this year, but was unable to compete in either the Harvard-Yale or Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meets.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Pennsylvania 5, Annapolis 4.
Penn State 7, Bucknell 0.
Springfield 6, Clark 1.
West Point 7, Wesleyan 2.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Crescent A. C. 4, Toronto 3.
Dartmouth 7, Boston L. C. 3.
Maryland 5, Annapolis 1.

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Win Eight Games During Week—Take Lead Away From Senators

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	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	28	14	.667
Washington	27	15	.643
Cleveland	24	18	.571
New York	22	18	.550
Detroit	18	25	.419
St. Louis	17	24	.415
Chicago	16	23	.410
Boston	13	28	.317

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 3.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 4.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 7, New York 4.
Philadelphia 9, Washington 6.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 2.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 5.

Philadelphia's Athletics, winners last year of the American League championship and the World Series, made by far the best showing during the past week. Connie Mack managed his team in fine style and helped them to win eight games without a defeat. Four were taken at the expense of the Boston Red Sox, and the remaining four from the Washington Senators, who this time last week were leading the league. The Athletics are now in that position and appear capable of staying there for some time. Mahaffey, a recruit, was given credit for three victories during the eight games, while George Earnshaw won two. The club made 83 hits, 17 doubles, two triples and eight home runs, to score 57 runs.

Washington was doing fairly well until it met the Athletics. The Senators had won two out of three from the Yankees and seemed capable of breaking even with the A's. Between the fine pitching of the champions and the fact that Manager Johnson's players could not hit in the pinches, Washington now has a second-place club instead of a leader. Perhaps when the Athletics have left town the team will begin to win again.

Cleveland won five games in eight played, to stay among the leaders in third place. Good pitching has been the main reason for the club's position. Wesley Ferrell and Clint Brown each won two games during the week, with Harder being the other winner. The New York Yankees remained in fourth place at the expense of the Boston Red Sox. They won five of eight games, four from the Boston club. Manager Bob Shawkey has been given fairly good pitching of late, with the team's batting also fair. George Pipgras made the best showing when he defeated the Senators twice.

Detroit has begun to hit of late, and is now leading the second division clubs. The Tigers gained four victories during the week, two of them being charged to Vic Sorrell. The team's fielding kept it back to some extent, 12 errors being made. St. Louis could win only three of seven games played because of inability to hit in the pinches, and is just behind the Tigers in sixth position.

Chicago could win only two contests, both of them from the Browns. The team's batting has been fairly good, but, as in the case of the Browns, it could not hit in the pinches. Poor fielding also kept it back, 12 errors being made. The Red Sox remained in the cellar position by losing seven games in a row, but finally came through with a victory over the Yankees on Sunday.

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Phelps's Victory by Wide Margin

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PUTNEY, Eng.—Colorful scenes and excitement reminiscent of the intervarsity "boat race day" occurred along the classic Thames River course of four and one-quarter miles of tidal water between here and Mortlake May 31, when E. A. Phelps, the challenger, defeated H. A. Barry, the holder, by an uncountable number of lengths in their sculling race for the world's and English professional championships.

It was the first occasion for more than 50 years that two Englishmen have been brought together in such an event and popular opinion before the start was that Barry's experience, style and proven racing ability would enable him to retain the title won from the Australian, Major Goodsell, at Barrard Inlet, Vancouver, in 1928.

Phelps's supporters who had watched him closely in training—he had been paced by such notable amateurs as Jack Beresford Jr., T. D. A. Collett and D. H. L. Gollan—were extremely confident of their man and felt not the least concerned when Barry leaped away into a lead of half a length at the very start. In the first mile Phelps never glanced at his opponent. Sculling with effortless ease and coached by J. T. Phelps, his father, Phelps drew level at the mile post, reached in 4m. 44s. At Hammersmith Bridge, where his time was 8m. 38s., he was four lengths ahead and drawing farther away with every stroke.

There was only one man in it now and after shooting Barnes Bridge in 18m. 42s., Phelps reached the finish in 22m. 42s., Barry toiling in 68 seconds afterward. There seems no reason to doubt that, if he had been pressed, Phelps would certainly have beaten the sculling record for the course of 21m. 12 2-5s. made by Ernest Barry in his match with the Australian George Towns in 1908. As it was he was five seconds inside the record up to Hammersmith Bridge.

After shaking hands with Barry while their frail craft lay rocking in mid-stream at the finish, Phelps boarded the press launch and sped back to Putney, acknowledging congratulations from river traffic and the tow path all the way. On arrival at the boathouse he was seized and carried shoulder-high by the Argentine crew in training for Henley regatta.

Young Phelps who has been coaching in South America recently has had a romantic rise to fame. He is a public school boy educated at Emanuel School, Wandsworth, but as he joined his father in a world-famous boatmaking business, he was automatically disqualified from amateur sculling and set his heart upon winning the highest honors as a professional. His father is a famous riverside character, always spoken of as "Bossy" Phelps, who has trained nine winners of the Diamond Sculls, nine winners of the English amateur championship and several world's professional champions, took him in hand and carefully supervised his preparation and on May 31 had, what he described to the writer, as the "proudest day in his life." Barry who sculled May 31 with certain physical disadvantage, announces that he will attempt to regain the title before long.

CHILDS CUP RACE WON BY COLUMBIA

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Sweeping down the wind-ruffled Schuylkill in championship form, the Columbia University varsity crew May 31 won the Childs Cup race, feature event of the American Henley regatta, for the third straight year. More than 20,000 persons saw the race.

The New York crew, Poughkeepsie title holders of last year, and beaten only by Yale this season, finished one full length ahead of Pennsylvania, with Princeton, the other entrant, only three feet back of the Red and Blue.

Columbia led all the way, and covered the Henley course of one mile, 550 yards in 6m. 42s., just four seconds faster than Pennsylvania.

The Penn Athletic Club, which hopes to row in the international regatta in Belgium in August, defeated the Columbia junior varsity by 10 lengths to win the stewards' challenge cup, lowering the Henley course record of the Schuylkill to 6m. 22 1-5s. The old mark of 6m. 25s. made in 1908 was held jointly by the New York Athletic Club and the University of Pennsylvania crews.

Princeton won the varsity 150-pound race by almost a full length from Pennsylvania after the Tigers freshmen eight had beaten the Navy freshmen by three-quarters of a length.

In the varsity 150-pound class heats held in the morning, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale and Harvard qualified, Annapolis and Columbia being eliminated. In the final the Tiger lightweights rallied to take the lead away from Harvard which finished third and Yale, the favorites, were last.

Yale, in a stirring drive in the final 200 yards, won the third varsity eights, beating out Princeton by half a length, with Harvard in third place and Pennsylvania's second 150-pound crew last.

Ken Myers, Bachelors' Barge Club senior national sculling champion, who won two races in New York May 29, was entered in first singles for the Farragut challenge cup, but did not participate because he was indisposed. Al Vogt of the Penn A. C. won the event by four lengths from Russell Codman of the Union Boat Club, Boston.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

West Point 13, Harvard 3.

J. H. Doeg Defeats Van Ryn in Final

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—John H Doeg, Davis Cup netman, for the first time in many months, showed his real skill, June 1, at the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, when he swamped John W. Van Ryn, also a Davis Cup netman, though generally regarded as chiefly useful in doubles, in the final round, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, and will depart for Europe next week with better chances to be one of the singles players in the interzone finals than could have been hoped for even the day before, when he had a hard five-set struggle to defeat Gregory S. Mangin in the semifinals.

In both of the matches over the week-end, Doeg had his service working well, and his really saved him from defeat at the hands of Mangin, who captured the first and third sets But in the finals he was also able to play an all-round chop game that had Van Ryn, one of the best volley players in the game, helpless before the varied strokes of the young Californian. Even when Van Ryn won a service game from Doeg, as he did in each of the three sets, Doeg simply broke right back again and took his advantage once more. It was altogether a different style of play than the second generation representative of the Sutton family of California one of the sisters of which was his mother, had shown until last year at this time, when he launched his real attempt to reach the heights of tennis.

Against Mangin, Doeg showed traces of his old-time indifference in the earlier sets, and Mangin, showing also the traces of his long campaign in the South, still managed to win the first set at 9—7, and after dropping the second, on a single break by Doeg on service, 6—3, also captured the third, 8—6. But when they returned from the customary rest, Doeg hit his stride for the first time, and ran out the match with ease, 6—0, 6—4, not dropping a service game during the remainder of the match.

Van Ryn, in the semifinals, had to fall back on his net play in the final set to defeat Emmett J. Pare, a former Georgetown player, now returned to his Chicago home. The Orange and Princeton star gained the first two sets with ease, but on resorting to backcourt play in the next set, found himself unable to make any stand against the carefully-placed strokes and the steadiness of Pare, and the latter tied the score at two sets all. Then Van Ryn, after dropping the first two games of the final set, took to his net play once more and won six straight games for set and match. The summary:

ORANGE INVITATION MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 7—9, 6—3, 6—8, 6—0, 6—4.
John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Emmett J. Pare, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 2—6, 6—2.

Final Round

Doeg defeated Van Ryn, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA WINS, 3 TO 2

SCHEVENINGEN, Holland (AP)—Czechoslovakia eliminated Holland in the third round of the European zone Davis Cup tennis competition June 1, 3 matches to 2.

HARVARD OARSMEN AT RED TOP

RED TOP, Conn.—The Harvard University oarsmen, who will compete against Yale in their annual regatta on the Thames River June 20, arrived at their crew quarters here June 1.

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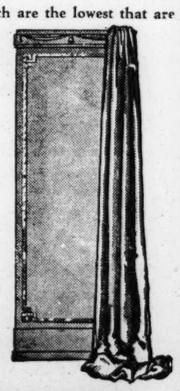
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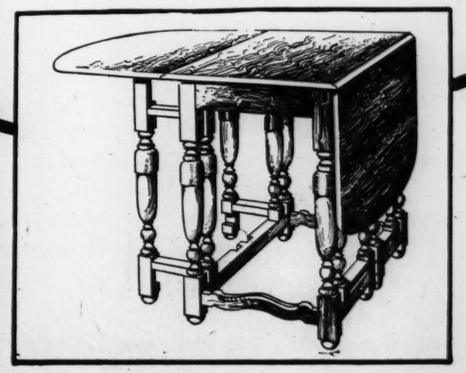
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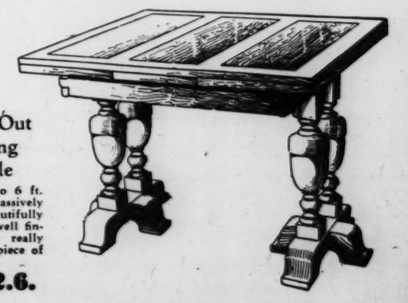
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Three New Records Made and One Old One Is Equaled

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. A. TEAM STANDING

College	Points
Southern California	44¼
Stanford	36¼
Harvard	23½
Michigan	14¼
Yale	12¾
Columbia	10
Pennsylvania	8¼
C. C. N. Y.	8
Colgate	8
Cornell	7¼
Bates	7
California	7
New York	7
Pennsylvania State	7
Dartmouth	5½
Maine	4
Syracuse	4
Holy Cross	3
Princeton	3
Michigan State	2
Brown	2

Scoring in 11 of the 15 events on the program, University of Southern California won the fifty-fourth annual track and field championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America on Soldiers Field, Boston, with 44¼ points; Stanford University, the 1929 champions, finishing second with 36¼ points, and Harvard third with 23½. Twenty-one of the 34 colleges entered scored.

Three new records were made and one was equaled. In the preliminaries of the 16-pound shotput Howard P. Rothert '30, Stanford, made a new record of 52ft. ¼in. Kenneth M. Churchill '31 of California made a new record of 212ft. 5in., in the finals of the javelin throw after having made a new record of 207ft. 8½in., in the trials and [illegible]C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, [illegible] a new record of 160ft. 9¾in. [illegible]the finals of the discus after having his throw of 163ft. 8in., made in the trials disallowed as a record on account of a favoring wind. F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California, equaled the record of 9.7s., for the final of the 100-yard dash, having also done so in the preliminaries.

Krenz of Stanford was high individual scorer with first in the discus and second in the shotput for nine points. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan, second; H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford, third; R. H. Giberson '32, Stanford, fourth; M. M. Maurer '31, Southern California, fifth. Time—9.7s.

220-YARD DASH

First Semifinal Heat—Won by H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford; G. N. Stevens '31, Dartmouth, second; W. C. Kastler '30, Pennsylvania, third. Time—22s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by G. F. Troy '31, Brown; T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan, second; J. F. Howell '31, Stanford, third. Time—21.6s.

Final—Won by H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford; T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan, second; G. N. Stevens '31, Dartmouth, third; G. F. Troy '31, Brown, fourth; J. F. Howell '31, Stanford, fifth. Time—21.3s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by C. H. Engle '30, Yale; T. W. Graham '31, Syracuse, second; W. E. Williams '31, Southern California, third; H. B. Whitney '32, Colgate, fourth; B. F. McCafferty '32, Holy Cross, fifth. Time—48.2s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. H. Chapman '31, Bates; David Gobb '31, Harvard, second; George Bullwinkle '31, C. C. N. Y., third; W. P. McGeagh '32, Southern California, fourth; A. J. Drake '32, Colgate, fifth. Time—1m. 52.4s.

One-Mile Run—Won by George Bullwinkle '31, C. C. N. Y.; N. P. Hallowell '32, Harvard, second; W. J. McKniff '32, Pennsylvania, third; W. E. Viles '32, Bates, fourth; C. A. Coan '32, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—4m. 18 4-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. J. Hagen '30, Columbia; C. A. Meisinger '32, Pennsylvania State, second; R. J. Detwiler '31, Pennsylvania State, third; L. P. Brown '30, Michigan State, fourth; S. R. Levering '30, Cornell, fifth. Time—9m. 26.8s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; E. E. Welsh '32, Southern California, second; G. H. Stollwerck '30, Colgate, third; W. C. Heasley '30, Cornell, fourth. Time—14.8s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES

First Semifinal Heat—Won by E. A. Payne '31, Southern California; J. W. Lincoln '30, Princeton, second; G. H. Stollwerck '30, Colgate, third. Time—23.9s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; W. H. Carls '32, Southern California, second; A. L. Pogolotti '30, California, third. Time—24.3s.

Final—Won by W. H. Carls '32, Southern California; E. A. Payne '31, Southern California, second; J. W. Lincoln '30, Princeton, third; G. H. Stollwerck '30, Colgate, fourth; E. E. Record '32, Harvard, fifth. Time—23.7s.

Running High Jump—Won by W. B. O'Connor '32, 6ft. 3in.; James Stewart '32, Southern California, second, 6ft. 2in.; G. W. Kuehn '32, Harvard; J. H. Moody '31, Dartmouth; T. P. Avery '32, Yale and R. S. Van Osdel '32, Southern California, tied for third, 6ft. 1in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by A. J. West '31, Stanford, 24ft. 7⅜in.; S. H. Furth '30, New York, second, 24ft. 7in.; V. C. Dowell '30, Stanford, third, 24ft. 5⅝in.; H. M. Paul '31, Southern California, fourth, 24ft. 4⅝in.; L. E. Boyle '31, Pennsylvania, fifth, 24ft. 1⅞in.

Pole Vault—Won by Oscar Sutermeister '32, Harvard, 13ft. 6in.; E. L. Colyer '31, Cornell; B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania; J. L. Pottle '31, Michigan; W. A. Cone '30, Yale; J. W. Berry '30, Stanford; P. D. Chlentzos '32, W. B. Hubbard '31, and W. D. Livingstone '30, Southern California, tied for second, 13ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, 52ft. ¼in. (new record); E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, second, 50ft. 6¼in.; L. H. Levy '30, Cornell, third, 48ft. 9½in.; B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, fourth, 48ft. 7½in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, fifth, 48ft. ½in.

16-Pound Hammer—Won by F. N. Connor '30, Yale, 177ft. 10¾in.; Holly Campbell '30, Michigan, second, 167ft. 5½in.; P. N. Yoncks '31, Harvard, third, 165ft. 6in.; E. F. Flanagan '31, Holy Cross, fourth, 160ft. 10¼in.; V. R. King '31, Dartmouth, fifth, 159ft. 9in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. M. Churchill '31, California, 212ft. 5in. (new record); J. P. Mortenson '30, Southern California, second, 203ft. 4¼in.; D. W. Myers '30, New York, third, 198ft. 1½in.; E. J. Curtice '30, California, fourth, 195ft. 11in.; J. J. Snider '32, Southern California, fifth, 194ft. 7½in.

Discus Throw—Won by E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, 163ft. 8in. (not allowed as a record); E. R. Gowell '30, Maine, second, 159ft. 11½in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, third, 155ft. 3¼in.; H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, fourth, 153ft. 7¾in.; Booker Brooks '31, Michigan, fifth, 150ft. 1in. (Krenze was credited with a new record of 160ft. 9¾in., made in the final Saturday.)

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

West Point 12, Villanova 0.

Chicago Wins Two Big 10 Net Titles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—One of the leanest of many years for sport championships at University of Chicago was partially redeemed May 31 when Maroons won both the singles and doubles tennis titles of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Chicago had previously won only the gymnastic team and individual and water polo in a list of 15 titles.

Capt. Scott Rexinger '31, and W. F. Calohan '31, retained the tennis crowns for the Maroons. Rexinger won the singles and together they won the doubles. Eight of the "Big Ten" colleges entered their best, but Rexinger and Calohan came through the field and won the finals without much trouble, though the finals produced some splendid flashes of tennis at times.

Both finals were decided in three straight sets. Rexinger defeated D. R. Turner '31, University of Illinois, 6—2, 6—1, 9—7, and Rexinger and Calohan defeated B. F. Riel '31, and Capt. C. R. Bergherm '30, Northwestern University, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

In the first two sets Rexinger was beating Turner by making him go wrong, but in the third set Turner steadied, came from behind and turned the tables until he gained the advantage, 7 games to 6. Rexinger then began several rallies that kept Turner on the run until he was finally caught out of position and scored against. This pace was too fast for the Illinois boy and the Maroon captured three games in a row with increasing ease.

"BIG TEN" TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Final Round

Capt. Scott Rexinger '31, Chicago, defeated D. R. Turner '31, Illinois, 6—2, 6—1, 9—7.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Capt. Scott Rexinger '31 and W. F. Calohan '31, Chicago, defeated B. F. Riel '31, and Capt. C. R. Bergherm '30, Northwestern, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

PRINCETON BEATEN BY YALE NINE, 11 TO 7

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	7	1	.875
Yale	5	3	.625
Pennsylvania	4	3	.571
Cornell	3	4	.429
Columbia	2	5	.286
Princeton	1	6	.143

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale defeated Princeton in the first of their annual baseball championship games here May 31, 11 to 7. It was a loosely played game from start to finish, Yale taking the lead by scoring in the first inning. Princeton went ahead by scoring two runs in the third and one in the fourth and held the lead until the last half of the sixth when Yale scored four runs to take the lead 7 to 6 and never relinquish it. Princeton lost at least two runs in the fourth inning when W. H. Swift 3d '30 failed to touch second base, on a three-base hit by R. L. Vogt, with three on bases and two out. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	1	1	0	0	1	4	1	3	x	11	14	4
Princeton	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	7	12	3

Batteries—Jennison, Rudd and Aldrich; Bowman, Hendry and Carter. Winning pitcher—Rudd. Losing pitcher—Bowman. Umpires—Stafford and Barry. Time—2h. 52m.

W. H. SMITH WINS MARATHON

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—One of the most dramatic finishes ever provided by a Marathon race anywhere occurred May 31 in the annual race from Windsor to London, when W. H. Smith, Birchfield Harriers, came up in the last mile and a half to beat the favorite, H. W. Payne, who two and a half miles from home had something like three-quarters of a mile advantage from his fnearest rival. H. J. Bignall, who had been running shoulder to shoulder with Smith, also passed Payne, who, however, whipped up sufficient speed in the last stage of the race round the Stamford Bridge track to keep Kyk Koski, Finland, out of third place. J. L. Jupin, France, finished ninth in 2h. 54m. 18 1-5s. The order and times of the first six for the course of 26 miles 385 yards were: W. H. Smith, 2h. 41m. 55s; H. J. Bignall, 2h. 54m. 2s.; H. W. Payne, 2h. 45m. 30 2-5s.; Kyk Koski, 2h. 46m. 33 3-5s.; E. T. Bryant, 2h. 50m. 43 1-5s.; G. W. R. Robinson, 2h. 51m. 49 3-5s.

THOMPSON WINS TITLE AGAIN

WESTPORT, Conn.—Carl Thompson, New York State champion, won the men's championship of the Metropolitan Archery Association at its open championship tournament at the Long Island Beach and Country Club June 1. It is the second successive year that he has won the title. Dr. Paul W. Crouch of Boston, former national champion, was second, with A L. Bush of Cos Cob third. The winner scored 2132 points as against 2054 for Dr. Crouch. In the women's championship, Miss D. Duggan won the title with a score of 2125, Mrs. C. E. Kear finishing second with 1756, while Mrs. G. A. Smith, the 1929 champion, was third with 1710.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Mass Aggies 67, Trinity 53.
New Hampshire 83, Springfield 52.
Notre Dame 67, Annapolis 59.
Rensselaer 69, St. Lawrence 57.
Temple 90, Bucknell 36.
West Point 85, Pittsburgh 41.

HOLLYWOOD CLUB SIGNS HILL

LOS ANGELES (AP)—J. T. Hill '30, all-round athlete of the University of Southern California, has been signed by the Hollywood club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League and will report this week.

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ROBINS HOLD FIRST PLACE

Brooklyn Club Won Six of Eight Games Played During Week

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	26	15	.634
Chicago	24	19	.558
St. Louis	23	19	.548
Pittsburgh	20	19	.513
Boston	18	20	.474
New York	19	22	.463
Cincinnati	18	23	.440
Philadelphia	26	23	.343

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.
Cincinnati 10, Pittsburgh 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 9, Boston 4.
New York 16, Boston 6.
Brooklyn 10, Philadedphia 2.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 4.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 16, Pittsburgh 4.

Brooklyn continued its fine hitting during the past week, to remain out in front in the National League race. In eight games played, the Robins managed to win six, three from the New York Giants and the same number from Philadelphia. In the eight contests Brooklyn batters made 88 hits, including 18 doubles, two triples and 12 home runs, to score 49 runs. Nine errors were charged against the team's fielding. The club is at present in a comfortable lead over the Chicago Cubs, who are in second place, having won 26 games and lost only 15. The Cubs have won 24 and lost 19.

Manager McCarthy's boys seem to have hit their stride at last. They took five of their six games played during the past seven days, one from the Cincinnati Reds and four in a row from the St. Louis Cardinals. Guy Bush pitched fine ball and won two of these games, while Osborne, a recruit, was credited with two also. The team's batting, although not the best in the league, showed much improvement during the week. In six games, the Cubs scored 41 runs, made 60 hits, 11 doubles, six triples and seven home runs. Ten errors were charged against them.

St. Louis, which is now in third place, did not do so well. In seven games played the best the Cardinals could do was to win one, that from the Pittsburgh Pirates. The club has been hitting fairly well, but has not been given the proper pitching. The Pirates, who are in fourth position, won two games out of six played. Their fielding seems to be the main reason for the club's slump, as 18 errors were charged against them.

At the top of the second division are the Boston Braves, who won four straight games during the week, only to drop a double-header to the Giants on Sunday. Manager Bill McKechnie's boys have been playing fine ball and may be headed for the first division. New York's showing has been far from impressive without the services of one or two of their veterans. Manager McGraw is getting along as best he can until he can place his regular team on the field again.

Dan Howley has done fairly well with his Reds in the last seven games, having won five of these contests. The team's batting has been a big factor in their winning, and if the pitchers can come through the Reds may climb. The Phillies are the same heavy-hitting club, but cannot seem to find the pitching.

GLASGOW RANGERS WIN 5-2

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—The Glasgow Rangers showed more than 5000 fans how they climbed to the pinnacle of Scottish soccer when they defeated Carsteel, one of the National League, in an exhibition game here May 31. The score was 5 to 2 and hardly indicated the Rangers' superiority. Displaying a brand of soccer which has been seldom witnessed here, the Rangers never left the issue in doubt. Carsteel gave a brilliant display but, compared to the game of the Scotsmen, it seemed mediocre. With Morton, famous international, acting as the spearhead of their attacks, the Rangers scored three times in the first half and twice in the last half. Carsteel made one goal in each session. Of the winner's goals, Smith scored 2, Brown 2 and McPhail 1.

PINE ELECTED CAPTAIN

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Warren A. Pine Jr. '30, Troy, N. Y., has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania crews for the Poughkeepsie regatta, June 23. Pine rowed No. 5 in the varsity crew in the Childs cup race May 31 in which Pennsylvania finished second to Columbia, with Princeton third.

J. S. COLLIER WINS IN ATHENS

ATHENS, Greece (AP)—John S. Collier, former Brown University track star, won the 110-meter hurdles and placed second in the 400 meters flat race in the Pan-Athenian Games here June 1. Henry S. Cumming of the Newark A. C., was beaten in the 100-meters dash.

Bostwick Star of the First Tryout

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.—The ponies, rather than the players, were the stars in the first tryout of the United States forces which are to defend the polo supremacy of the United States in the international match for the Westchester Cup next September. At the Sands Point Club, June 1, only one of the eight contestants showed polo of a sort that would justify their selection as members of the team to defend the trophy. This was young G. H. Bostwick, still a schoolboy, who made a fine showing at No. 2 for the team captained by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and taking the hard drives of the National captain, scored five of the 10 goals for the winners.

The score for the Sands Point team, which included Harold E. Talbott Jr., of Aiken, and A. C. Schwartz, of the home club, in addition to Hitchcock and Bostwick, was 10, while the Roslyn team, captained by that former captain of international polo, Devereux Milburn, with W. Averill Harriman, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., and Earle A. S. Hopping, also of international fame, was only four, though on a handicap basis they should have allowed the winners three goals.

The weakest players on the field were Harriman and Hopping. Harriman was unable to guide his shots between the goals, hitting wide of the mark with regularity, while Hopping made many misses in his attempts to clear the ball when close to the Roslyn goal, and many of these resulted in scores by Bostwick and by Talbott, who was also fairly effective on attack. Milburn held his own against Hitchcock, and only once was the latter able to score, when a long drive from 70 yards out, went through the posts.

Another match will be staged June 8, with several new players likely to be added to the list of possibilities, and this plan will continue right up to the time of the matches, without the designation of a final team.

SANDS POINT ROSLYN
No. 1—H. E. Talbott Jr. W. Averill Harriman
No. 2—G. H. Bostwick R. E. Strawbridge Jr.
No. 3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr. Devereux Milburn
Back—A. C. Schwartz E. A. S. Hopping

Score—Sands Point 10, Roslyn 4. Goals—Bostwick 5, Talbott 4, Hitchcock, for Sands Point; Strawbridge 2, Hopping 2, for Roslyn. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

OREGON NINE WINS FROM OREGON STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Playing erratic ball, Oregon State Agricultural College lost its final Pacific Coast Conference baseball game of the season here to University of Oregon, 8 to 3. The Orangemen made eight errors the first three innings and Oregon took advantage to gain a commanding lead. Despite the loss, Oregon State wins the annual state championship series from Oregon, 3 to 1. The Orangemen end up in second place in the Conference with 11 wins to 5 losses. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	13	0
Oregon State	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	7	8

Batteries—Bloom and Hong; Brown and Mack. Umpire—Tyler Christian. Time— 1h. 58m.

TROJANS ELECT PAYNE

Ernest A. Payne '31, winner of second place in the 220-yard low hurdles at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championship meet at Soldiers Field, Boston, May 31, has been elected captain of the University of Southern California track team for next year.

ARROW SHOT OVER 350 YARDS

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Dr. George A. Cathey, Portland, Ore., sent an arrow soaring through the air 354yds. 2ft. 7in. to break his own United States record, as the Western Archery Association tournament closed here June 1. His previous record was 353yds. 10in., made last year.

BREAKS S. A. HIGH JUMP RECORD

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—Pablo Riessen of Argentina broke the South American high jump record by jumping 5ft. 9 1-10in. June 1 in preliminary contests held prior to the Argentine-Uruguayan track and field championship to be held here.

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OUTDOOR EPEE TITLE TO FUTCH

Defeats a Strong Field at Travers Island for U. S. Honors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sergt. Robert E. Futch, U. S. A., who learned his fencing while stationed at West Point, as a candidate for the modern Pentathlon team of the United States in the last Olympic Games, which includes that sport, won his first United States championship in brilliant fashion June 1 when he conquered one of the strongest fields of épée fencers which ever competed for the title, to capture the national outdoor épée championship, as well as the Shaw swords, one of the oldest trophies in fencing, at the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island.

Marcel Pasche of the J. Sanford Saltus Club, who won the indoor title only last Thursday, had to be content with second place, winning it in a fence-off with Pieter Mijer, a former outdoor titleholder, of the Olympic team of Holland, who was third. The other finalists were Joseph L. Levis, Boston Athletic Association; Jacques O'Hana, also of the Saltus Club; Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University Fencers' Club; Jean V. Grombach, New York Athletic Club; Hugo Alessandroni, New York Fencers' Club, and A. P. Walker Jr., the Fencers' Club.

Thirty-four candidates appeared for the event and were divided into six strips, with three survivors from each, with the 18 divided in turn into three semifinals, and the nine survivors competing for the final honors. The initial strips were as follows:

Strip 1—Marcel Pasche, J. Sanford Saltus Club; Jean V. Grombach, New York A. C.; Steddiford Pitt, New Haven Fencers; Gervais Thomas, New Rochelle Fencers' Club; J. Nelson Page, New York Fencers' Club, and Pietro Dandini, Florence, Italy. Grombach, with a score of 4 to 1, Pitt, 3 to 2, and Pasche, after a fence-off with Thomas, their scores being 2 to 3, entered the semifinals.

Strip 2—Curtis C. Shears, New York A. C.; Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University Fencers' Club; Tracy Jaeckel, The Fencers' Club; Warren A. Dow, J. Sanford Saltus Club; Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince; and Joseph Anton Kuenz Jr., Jackson, Mich. Shears, with 3 to 1, and de Capriles and Jaeckel, each with 3 to 2, were the survivors.

Strip 3—Jose R. de Capriles, New York University; Lieut. John M. P. Pesek, U. S. A.; Jacques O'Hana, J. Sanford Saltus Club; Robert B. Stringfellow, New York A. C.; George Daly, New Rochelle Fencers' Club, and J. Hunter Field, Fencers' Club. Pesek, 4 to 0, Capriles, 3 to 1, and O'Hana, 3 to 2, entered the semifinals.

Strip 4—Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A.; Sergt. Robert E. Futch, U. S. A., West Point; Joseph C. Schaeffler, New York A. C.; Max Kapner, New York University Fencers' Club; Norman C. Cohn, New York Fencers' Club, and Dr. James M. Lynch, Penn A. C., Philadelphia. Levis, 4 to 1; Futch, 3 to 2, and Schaeffler, 3 to 2, were the graduates.

Strip 5—Hugo Alessandroni, New York Fencers' Club; A. F. Mulliken, New York Fencers' Club; A. P. Walker Jr., New York A. C.; Marvin Rick, New York A. C., and Charles F. Kolb, Penn A. C., Philadelphia. Alessandroni and Walker, each 3 to 1, and Mulliken, 2 to 2, advanced.

Strip 6—Pieter Mijer, Washington Square Fencers; Charles Weir, J. Sanford Saltus Club; James Nesmith 2d, Salle de Vince; Wallace A. Walker, Yale University, and Samuel R. Cole, New York Fencers' Club. Mijer, 4 to 0, and Nesmith and Weir, two wins each, advanced.

In the semifinals, Alessandroni, A. P. Walker and Pasche, in the first strip, eliminated Jose de Capriles and Pesek; Levis, Mijer and O'Hana, the latter after a fence-off with Shears, advanced in the second group, with Shears, Nesmith and Mulliken the others; while Futch, Miguel de Capriles and Grombach were the survivors of the third group, putting out Weir, Pitt and Jaeckel. The final summaries were as follows:

Sergt. Robert E. Futch defeated Mijer, Levis, O'Hana, Walker, de Capriles and Grombach.

Marcel Pasche defeated O'Hana, Alessandroni, Futch, de Capriles and Grombach and, on fence-off, Mijer.

Pieter Mijer defeated Levis, Alessandroni, Walker, Pasche and de Capriles.

Joseph L. Levis defeated Alessandroni, Walker, Pasche and de Capriles.

Jacques O'Hana defeated Levis, Walker, de Capriles and Grombach.

Miguel A. de Capriles defeated Alessandroni, Walker and Grombach.

Jean V. Grombach defeated Mijer, Levis and Alessandroni.

Hugo Alessandroni defeated O'Hana and Futch.

A. P. Walker Jr. defeated O'Hana and Futch; double touches, Mijer-O'Hana; Walker-Pasche.

NORTHWESTERN WINS FROM MINNESOTA 8-3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Northwestern University attained a .500 percentage in the Intercollegiate Conference baseball race by sweeping its two-game series here with the University of Minnesota with an 8 to 3 triumph May 31, the second in two days. It was the final Conference game for the visitors.

Northwestern, as in the first game, came from behind to win, triumphing with a five-run inning. Until the decisive sixth session the teams were deadlocked, Minnesota matching Northwestern tallies in the second and fifth innings with two runs in the fourth. Four hits and two Minnesota errors forced R. J. Carlblom '31, Gopher starting pitcher, to retire, but not before five runs had crossed the plate. W. T. Mattson '32, who relieved Carlblom, held his oppenents scoreless until the last inning when they obtained another run.

Minnesota's two runs in the fourth inning drove J. L. Kadison '30 from the box; but M. E. Fyfe '30 gave the Gophers only one hit during the remainder. However, he walked four batters. L. E. Oliphant '31, H. Y. Cryzefsky '32 and L. F. Hanley '30 led the Northwestern attack.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestern	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	8	10	1
Minnesota	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	5

Batteries—Kadison, Fyfe and Rojan; Carlblom, Mattson and Timm.

WISCONSIN TAKES BASEBALL HONORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR—University of Wisconsin won the Intercollegiate Conference baseball title here May 31 by closing the season with a 1-to-0 victory over University of Michigan. The Badgers ended the season with nine victories and one defeat.

Arthur Sommerfield '32 was the star in the Wisconsin victory. He held the Wolverines to six scattered hits and scored the only run of the game in the eighth inning, when he doubled, was sacrificed to third and stole home.

V. A. Compton '30 pitched good ball for Michigan, allowing only seven hits. Both pitchers were given good support. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	2
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Sommerfield and Griswold; Compton and Truskowski. Umpires—Byron and Olmstead. Time—1h. 55m.

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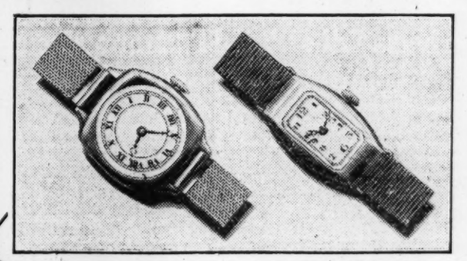

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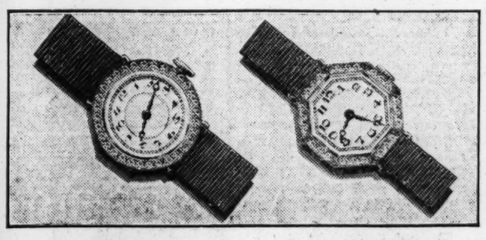

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NEW WORLD MARK IN 'OUTBOARD' REGATTA

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The record-breaking activities of outboard drivers gathered here for the third annual regatta of the Worcester County Motor Boat Club was brought to a close May 31 with seven new world's marks being set up as future targets. Ross Maddocks, of Cambridge, driving a big Class F craft, made the fastest time May 31, 47.876 miles an hour to break a record of 46.750 miles an hour he established here May 29.

It was Maddocks's second record feat on May 31. Earlier in the morning he forced a Class D division three, boat to a record of 45.973 miles an hour.

Mrs. Mildred Hickey and Miss Hilda Mueller, of Bay City, Mich., whose driving have been among the outstanding features of the three days of racing, were credited with a new mark in Class D, division one. Warren G. Harris, Ted Thompson of Lake Placid, N. Y., and Elliott A. Spencer of Westbrook, Conn., were the other record breakers.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS not yet 12 o'clock, and in his comfortable basket behind the kitchen stove Little Cat was curled up and almost but not quite altogether sound asleep. Little Cat was sleeping, or almost sleeping, on one ear with his paw under his head, and every now and then the other ear twitched. That was because he heard something, and what he heard was the sound of a bark, not, of course, the kind of a bark that grows on a tree, but the kind of a bark a dog makes with his mouth when he wants to attract somebody's attention. Each time he heard that bark Little Cat was just a bit wider awake, and each time after he had heard it he went almost altogether sound asleep again.

"I believe that is Dog Wow," said Little Cat to himself after he had heard one of these barks. "But if he thinks I am going to get up till it is time to get up, he is a mistaken dog. If he doesn't stop barking somebody else will get up, and shoo him away. He would well deserve it—coming around and barking at this time of night. It would be a lesson to him."

And then, sure enough, somebody came to an upstairs window, and said sternly "Shoo! Shoo! Shoo!" Then the barking stopped and Little Cat went sound asleep.

After a while Grandfather Clock in the hall struck twelve: Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding! Ding!

His Waking Up Program

Little Cat woke up in earnest, but he had forgotten all about hearing a bark. He sat up and stretched himself and purred and jumped out of his basket. Then he stood on his hind legs and bent over 20 times till his ears touched the floor. Then he chased his tail 20 times round in one direction and 20 times round in the other. Finally he washed his face with his paws, combed his whiskers with his claws, took his little cane under his left front leg, let himself out of the house, and stood on his hind legs like a little gentleman looking up at the crescent moon.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat to himself. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

And with that Little Cat took his cane from under his left front leg, and walked down the path on his hind legs like a little gentleman, swinging has cane as he went.

It was truly a beautiful night, not too warm, with a young moon traveling the sky, and all the people in all the houses in bed and asleep. Near the gate sat a thoughtful-looking dog wearing a straw hat with a blue ribbon.

"Good morning, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, saluting with his cane, "You're abroad early."

"I've been trying to wake you up, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, lifting his paw to his straw hat with a blue ribbon. "I barked and I barked."

"I heard you," said Little Cat. "Now that you mention it I remember vaguely that I did hear you bark. But I did not get up. It was too early in the midnight, and I was too nearly sound asleep."

"I barked and barked and barked," said Dog Wow. "Then a gentleman came to a window and I realized that I was disturbing the people in the house. So I came and waited for you to get up."

"You arouse my curiosity, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, leaning on his cane, "What were you barking about?"

Dog Wow took off his straw hat with a blue ribbon, and scratched his head with his paw. He looked at Little Cat, and then at the moon, and then at Little Cat again.

"I don't know," said Dog Wow. "It is something very quite important, and we ought to be attending to it this very minute. But the sudden way that gentleman spoke to me out of the window shooed it completely out of my thought. I've been trying to remember it all the time I've been sitting here waiting for you to get up."

"Don't try so hard," said Little Cat. "Think about something else, Dog Wow. That's one way to remember something you can't remember. Like Bo-Peep and her sheep, you know.

Leave them alone, and they'll come home
And bring their tails behind them.

"It has a tail," said Dog Wow. "Now I know what it is. It's a mouse. There's a mouse in the Smiths' house. I saw it go in through a hole. It will nibble and gnaw and squeak and disturb the whole family. You know how people feel about a mouse. There's a cellar window open. You must go in through that window, Little Cat, and chase that mouse out. And then we must close up the hole with a stone. Come on, come on, Little Cat. There's no time to lose."

"But, my dear fellow," said Little Cat, "I'm very sympathetic with mice. They're really quite nice people. I never chased a mouse in my life."

"Of course you haven't," said Dog Wow. "And of course you wouldn't. But you don't have to chase it. It's the rule, you know, that when a mouse sees a cat it goes somewhere else."

If Mice Were Pets

"If people made pets of mice the way they do of us, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "a mouse wouldn't nibble and gnaw and squeak and disturb people. The way people act about mice makes me indignant. Why, I ask you, is a dog or a cat better than a mouse?"

"We're what they call tame animals," said Dog Wow. "And mice are what they call wild animals. But it's often very hard to understand people, Little Cat. The best we can do is to put up with them and try to make things as easy for them as possible. Now about this mouse—"

"I won't chase it," said Little Cat firmly. "I've never chased a mouse yet, and I'm not going to begin now."

"Nobody's asking you to chase it," said Dog Wow. "All I'm asking you is to go in the house and let the mouse know you are there."

"Well, I might do that," agreed Little Cat.

So they went on to the Smiths' house, where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard. Little Cat walked on his hind legs like a little gentleman, tapping the sidewalk with his cane every other step. Dog Wow walked on all four legs, so that he could converse with Little Cat without having to shout down at him, with his straw hat on one side of his head and the blue ribbon hanging down over his nose. Because, you see, when he had put it on again after he had scratched his head to help him remember about the mouse, he had put it on backward.

As they walked, they talked pleasantly about what a fine night it was and how fair the moon, and if there was a man in it, as some said, where did he go when the moon was so small, and what they had each been doing during the day, and this and that. And when they got to the Smiths' house, Dog Wow showed Little Cat the hole just under the kitchen where he had seen the mouse go in.

The Cellar Window

"Now I will show you the cellar window that has been left open," said Dog Wow. "And all you will have to do will be to go in, and let that mouse see you, and he will hurry out through the hole."

It was dark in the Smiths' house, but of course Little Cat didn't mind that. The only thing that disturbed him was the thought that perhaps the Smith family closed all the doors before they went to bed, and then of course he wouldn't be able to go from room to room looking for the mouse. But the door was open at the head of the cellar stairs, so he stepped out in the hall and stood leaning on his cane and listening with both ears.

"I hear the cute little thing," said Little Cat to himself. "He's in the kitchen, and it sounds to me as if he is gnawing a hole in a pasteboard box."

In the kitchen the mouse was doing just that. He had come upon a large, brown pasteboard box which the groceryman's boy had brought late in the afternoon and the Smiths' cook had left just where the groceryman's boy had set it down on the floor. There were letters on the box saying, "CHESENUTS, the Wonder Breakfast Food. Wise Parents Always Plentifully Provide CHESENUTS for the Children's Breakfast. Children Who Eat CHESENUTS Excel in School and at Play."

Of course the mouse could not read this, but he had a shrewd idea there might be something good to eat in the pasteboard box, so he was busily gnawing a hole to find out.

"Miew!" said Little Cat standing in the kitchen doorway. "Miew! Miew! Miew! Miew!"

"A cat! A cat!" exclaimed the mouse. "How annoying! I must go somewhere else." He stopped gnawing the pasteboard box, and stared at Little Cat.

"Shoo!" said Little Cat, pointing with his cane. "Shoo, mouse! Go away! At once! Immediately! Out through your mousehole! Shoo! Shoo!"

When the mouse heard that, he turned a back somersault, so as not to waste time turning round, and ran across the kitchen and out through the hole in just exactly one-half of a jiffy.

When Little Cat came back to where he had left Dog Wow he found Dog Wow filling the hole by poking a small round stone into it.

"He came out, all right," said Dog Wow. "I guess that mouse knows the rule that a mouse must go somewhere else when he sees a cat."

"It's a silly rule," said Little Cat. "Like the rule about cats having to go somewhere else when they see a dog. But I suppose it comes from their not knowing each other better. And perhaps, too, because people expect it of them. Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and saving the Smith family from being foolishly annoyed because of a dear little mouse. What fun! What fun!"

MORE, OR LESS?

How many beads has Barbara? She started with forty-four
Then Bess gave her seven blue ones, & Muriel thirteen more
She threaded them all for a necklace, which broke, & fell to the ground
The grass, it was thick & tangled, & fourteen could not be found
She bought a box for a penny which held one dozen & two,
But a couple she tossed to the kitten, for the needle would not go through
She gave four each to three playmates who lived at the house next door.
Now, has she less than she started with—or do you think she has more?

Nina K. Brodney

Fourteen could not be found.

Would You Like to Make a Farmyard?

TO MAKE a toy farmyard is not very difficult. It can be done in many ways and no doubt some of those ways will present themselves to any little boy or girl who would like to try.

I am going to tell you how a little girl of 5 made one, with the help of an older person; and you may be able to find some helpful suggestions for making one yourself.

The nursery floor had just been laid with linoleum and there was a nice oblong strip of green linoleum over. Strips of wood were glued to the edges to make this firmer, an opening being left in front for the entrance to the farm. The entrance was finished off with two vertical blocks of wood, glued firmly at the base of the linoleum. A third block of wood was placed horizontally on the vertical blocks. Then all the wood was painted brown to represent a fence and entrance.

Next, a cardboard house was made and fixed in place. The roof was painted green, the house red. The little girl then decided where she would like paths made. There must of course be one up to the house from the entrance; one on the right, she thought, leading off from the front path, to go through the gardens round a pond, to the stables; and a small one on the left to lead to two paddocks for the animals. The paths were drawn and outlined with cowry shells glued consecutively down each side, and the paths painted a creamish yellow.

Trees were the next thing thought of, and these were cut out from cardboard and painted, fixed in little slots on small blocks of wood, and put in place on the linoleum, one or two in the paddocks to provide shelter for the animals, one on either side of the house, and one or two in the garden on the right. The stables were then made, much in the same way as the house, but with swinging doors for the animals to come out.

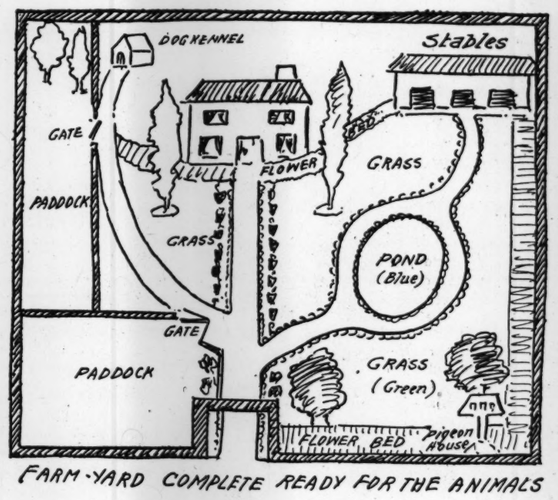
More strips of wood were cut, and glued down to form the boundaries of the paddocks; a small opening being left in each paddock for a swing gate which was made of white cardboard and fixed onto the wood with a drawing pin. All again was painted, green this time to represent hedges.

Now the garden must be attended to. This, of course, could be done in many ways. Flowers in this instance were made of glitterwax. Some were fixed into little pots made of glitterwax, and glued onto the linoleum. Pots were placed in this way on either side of the front and garden paths. A pond was painted in, and a little pigeon house glued in place.

The paddocks were painted with bright green paint, to represent fresh grass for the animals. Otherwise in part the linoleum was left its own color. In parts where a contrast in color was wanted, it was painted.

At last the farmyard was ready, and at the same time a store was discovered where animals were sold. These animals were very beautifully and realistically made. A happy plan was thought of, by which this little girl who helped to make her own farm, could purchase animals for her farm gradually. They came as rewards for helpfulness in the home on her part. Horses, sheep, cows, a dog and a kennel, a gardener and his wheelbarrow, hens, pigs and so on. Each animal had his own name and special character.

Now does some other little boy or girl think he or she could make one? Try, it's great fun!



FARM-YARD COMPLETE READY FOR THE ANIMALS

Boats With Eyes

A GREAT many boys and girls in China live on the water all their lives. Their homes are boats instead of houses. These boat homes very often are gayly colored and usually have two large eyes painted on the bow, making them look like big fish. The people say: "Suppose boat no have eyes, no can see where go."

They need to see where to go for that is the way they help their owners make a living. They are watchmen always on the lookout for business. They carry passengers and provisions back and forth from the ships, lying at anchor in the harbors, to the shore.

Sometimes these small boats, called junks and sampans, are not only homes for the family but little stores as well. They carry all sorts of wares and paddle from one ship to another trying to sell something or make a trade. Often they go long distances out to meet an incoming steamer, hoping to be the first to get some business.

These boat homes are only 25 or 30 feet long and about 10 feet wide. That is not very large when it is house, porch, yard and all, is it? The family lives in the tiny cabin which is so low that only very short people can stand erect in it. The babies that might roll overboard are tied with ropes around their waists. The older children soon learn how to swim. Instead of going for a walk they take a swim or play tag in the water.

Thousands of families in China live in these boat homes. They do not often go ashore, perhaps only once a year or once in 10 years. No wonder they make their boat homes as interesting as possible. They must look forward to the painting of eyes on their boats as we do to giving our house a fresh coat of paint.

A Visit to a Toy Factory

WHAT fun it is to visit a toy factory and see the little biplanes, monoplanes, farm tractors, and whole trains come out all painted and finished, ready to be packed into boxes for boys and girls. It hardly seems possible that all these toys could come from big chunks of heavy gray lead that a short time ago were hauled up to the factory in freight cars.

The most important man in a toy factory, of course, is the one who designs the models of the toys. He plans just what kind of an airplane the boys would like. He makes wings of exactly the right length, a propeller that really spins, and landing wheels the right distance apart—for this toy must be as nearly like the full-sized plane as possible. For automobiles, he has to make his tiny model with a hood shaped exactly like the original. Many a boy can detect, at a glance, whether the shape of the hood is right for a given make.

After the small die or mold is finished, it is fitted into a big machine. Then, melted lead is poured into it until after a few turns of the machine, out pops a shiny airplane all ready for its wheels and propeller to be fastened on. But there are still rough edges that need smoothing down, so a whole bushel of airplanes are all tumbled into a revolving machine. Here they turn round and round knocking against each other and over again until all the rough edges are broken off and the planes come out just as smooth as can be.

But who wants an airplane that isn't painted? Of course, it must have a bright coat of paint. Dozens of them are placed in rows on big screen-bottomed trays and sent over to a man with an air spray gun. He sprays yellow paint on airplanes, red paint on farm tractors, green paint on touring cars and perhaps blue paint on motorbuses.

With this fresh new coat, the toys are set in a great big oven to dry It is so hot in this bake oven that in a few hours they are ready to be sent on to get their wheels. This assembling and fitting together process is the most interesting of all. A girl sits in front of one machine all day long with a whole box of little wheels at her side. In front of her files a long procession of airplanes moved along on a chain. Each one stops for a minute to have her slip in the axel and wheels, and place the propeller in place. Then she puts her foot on a pedal, presses down, and all the pieces are fastened securely together. When her foot comes up, out shoots an airplane all equipped for some little boy.

Another machine and another girl do the same thing for the other toys, until soon all kinds of little vehicles are sent spinning down a winding chute to the floor below where they are packed in boxes to be shipped out to stores and shops where boys and girls can see and buy them.

For the farm boy are packed together the tractor, road scraper, box trailer, truck and rakes. For the city boy are packed in one box all the parts of a midnight flier, including the black engine, the Pullman and observation cars and the baggage car. In still another box goes a flock of several kinds of airplanes including an airport. And so from big chunks of lead come at last all of these bright colored fancy playthings.

Our Bell of Long Ago

JUST about the time of the Great Fire of London, men in the south of England cast a new bell, and hung it at the entrance to a village, where it could wave pleasantly to the country.

It was not put there simply to enjoy itself, of course, though it had plenty of time left even for that. Every morning, it would ring to call men, women and children to their tasks, singing,

"Here's a splendid new day,
So work in it, I say."

And they would scutter round, and get on with the things they had to do.

When the evening fell, the bell would call to them again, saying,

"Here's the end of the day,
All work done—now play."

Then the people laughed, and danced and capered, till evening dreamed itself into starry night.

Those were the regular tasks that the bell had to do. But often there came special days, when it rang at other times. For instance, when the King and Queen happened to pass through the village, it would swing a gay song of welcome. So they would smile and say, "How sweet your bell sounds!" (Which was enough to set it tinkling for days after).

You can easily understand that it was a very busy bell, because all sorts of special occasions would keep jumping up, and setting it to work. So it never noticed the years skipping along till one day someone said, "Yes, it's a fine bell, and over 200 years old."

"Goodness—he means me!" The bell started an astonishing swing, and exclaimed, "How time flies!"

Then it looked at the scenery, and realized that without having even said, "Good morning—I'll call whenever I'm passing," the country had picked up its luggage and gone further and further away, so that now there were buildings on every side.

In other words, the village had turned into a town, and the bell had changed from a young and inexperienced one into an old and wise one.

It took nearly another 50 years to get over the surprise of that!

Then workmen pulled down the tower where the bell was hung, and that meant that the bell had to come down, too. But, of course, it expected to be put somewhere else.

"Why, people would never know when to go to work without me to tell them," it thought.

It was absolutely horrified when, instead of being hung up again, it was thrown among a heap of lumber in a back room.

"They can't realize my importance," it jangled "Why, even Charles II made complimentary remarks about me!"

At first, it felt very indignant, and then it began to think things out sensibly.

"After all, it's no use cracking myself with crossness," it tinkled. "Some day, men will remember, and want me to ring out for them again."

So it settled down to dream of such lovely things as stars, and sunshine, and flowers, and to weave them into its chime. And another set of years slipped over it.

At last, the lumber room was turned out, and then the old bell was found, dusted, polished, and shown to members of the Town Council. They declared at once that it must hang in an important position over the Town Hall, and the Mayor himself even climbed up to fix it.

So there it will probably hang for many, many years. And though it no longer needs to call men to and from work (because friendly Big Ben in London sends the time through for that) it will still ring when anything very special happens. But that is a secret known to only a few of its very best friends!

The Little Visitor

A wee little birdling
Has come to live here.
She came jusy aflying
My love to be near.

We built her a cottage
All shiny and new.
It has a round hole
And a roof painted blue.

It stands on a clothes-pole
Quite close to our house.
(The mother bird keeps just
As still as a mouse.)

She lets me look into
Her cunning wee nest.
She knows I'll not hurt it—
I'm only a guest.

When you come to see me,
I'll let you look too
And see all the cute things
The little birds do.

KITTIE B. WENZEL.

Have You Read?

Karoo the Kangaroo, by Kurt Wiese (Coward-McCann, N. Y. $1.50).

"Karoo the Kangaroo" is such an appealing little story for the littlest ones. Karoo, the little kangaroo, makes one think of Kanga and Baby Roo, the favorite animal friends of Christopher Robin in "The House at Pooh Corner" and other Christopher Robin stories.

Karoo is a little kangaroo who lives in the land "where it rains but once a year," and he is such a nice little animal, very much like the little pet kangaroo which Kurt Wiese, the author, has in his home in Australia. Karoo, just a little baby, journeys through the Australian forests to find his mother, and meets many animals on the way. The author knows just how to make the story interesting and appealing to little children, and tells the story so directly and simply that it cannot fail to interest everyone. Kurt Wiese painted the illustrations from life, his own pet baby kangaroo being the model.

The Mail Bag

Burlingame, California

Dear Snubs:

I wrote you over two years ago and my letter was printed. I felt so proud. I have traveled considerably for a four-year-old pup, having been to Canada a couple of times by train, and out to California, where we lived for two years. While there, we motored to the different beaches in the southern part of the State and we went into Mexico. One day we went by boat to Catalina Island. I would have liked to have played with the flying fish we saw on the way, they were so bright and shiny. I didn't like the Submarine Gardens though and crawled behind my mistress to hide.

We came from San Francisco to New York by boat, so I can understand why the dogs in Rear Admiral Byrd's party barked so excitedly when they landed in Balboa. It is such a lovely feeling to smell grass and earth after days on a boat! Balboa was our first stop in seven days. I didn't bark when we landed, but I dashed around showing how pleased I was to be on the soft ground again. We had a long walk and I sniffed real banana trees for the first time.

I had lots of fun on the boat too. There was a little deck way up on top of the boat where I could run and play. Someone used to leave a short length of rope there for me to play with—as you and Togo were doing the other night. When the rope became all unraveled so that I felt as if I had a mouth full of whiskers, next time there would be a new piece in its place.

This winter while we were in Boston, there were two days that were bitter cold so that I could not run along on my four feet, nor quite manage with two. I was brought in the house again and submitted to being fitted with booties made from chamois and held on by elastics. My folks laughed and said that I looked like a duck with four yellow feet, but I was very comfortable and ran out in the snapping, cracking snow happily.

I am so glad we have a Monitor, and such interesting letters from everywhere and everyone. Kisses to all,

Frisky Flickers

Ballaugh, Isle of Man

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I live on a little island called the Isle of Man. It is in the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland. The Isle of Man is about 30 miles long and 11 miles wide. Wherever we go, we cannot get six miles from the sea. The island is full of pretty glens and rivers.

I am writing this letter in a beautiful garden. We can hear the birds singing. Many lovely birds come to this garden to be fed. There are chaffinches, and blue tits, and blackbirds. I am very fond of writing poetry. I would like to correspond with some little girl in Canada, aged 10.

Margaret E.

[How many of our boys and girls can find Margaret's little island home on the map?—Ed.]

West Springfield, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

We take the Monitor all the time and we all enjoy it. It helps me a great deal. I would be very happy if some girl around 12 years old, from Japan, would write to me. I do not know very much about Japan and I am curious to know more about it.

My friends and I have a "Japanese" club and we are going to collect things from Japan. I am making a book on Massachusetts and am drawing birds and flowers for it. When it is finished, I will send it to any Japanese girl who will write to me. Gertrude G.

Yakima, Washington

Dear Editor:

I don't believe I have ever seen a letter in the Mail Bag from Yakima. This is a fruit country and is noted for its apples, though many soft fruits are grown here. The blossom season is just over; it is beautiful here then. Yakima is an Indian name and there is an Indian reservation not far from here, where many Indians live. The younger ones wear clothes like we do but the older ones wear their shawls and moccasins.

I have about a thousand stamps now but most of them are from Germany, Austria, Hungary and Denmark. I should like to exchange them for those of other countries. I am 9 years old.

Jim F.

Eugene, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I am in the A grade, and am studying about Holland, and would like to have a letter from a Dutch boy my age. I am 6 and I like art best of all. We made rabbits today, and one day we made birds in their nests. I like to build roads, too. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like the Monitor.

Merrill T.

[Did you draw the rabbits and birds, Merrill, or model them?—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Juanita B. A. (7), Clifton Forge, Va. (Please send in your last name, Juanita.)
Dorothy E. (8), Edgewood, R. I.
Betty W. (9), New York, N. Y.—Interested in reading and writing stories.
Marjorie E. (10), Edgewood, R. I.
Margaret K. (10), Brandon, Ont, Canada.
Eleanor R. (10), Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Viola C. (11), Kosmos, Wash.—Especially from foreign countries.
Ellerie E. (12), Worcester, Mass.

Will the following please send in their addresses, as there are letters waiting for them?

Betty Colley, Orlando, Fla.
Norman Crouch, Oakland, Calif.
Richard Clayton, Richmond, Calif.
Ethel Turner, Dallas, Tex.
Ruth L., Goshen, Ind.
Ruth N., Wimbledon, London, England.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Jumbled Verse

The letters of the words in this little verse seem somehow to have become mixed up. See if you can unravel them.

Deb ni Ermusm

Ni tinrew I etg pu ta tingh
Dan sesrd yb wolley daceln-gihlt.
Ni rummes, tique het eroth ywa,
I veah ot og ebd yb ady.

I ehav ot og ot dbe nad ese
Eth disbr listl opinghp no eth erte,
Ro raeh eth ownrg-pu popleo's etef
Ilsit gniog spat em ni teh reetst.

Nad sedo ti ton mese drah ot uyo
Henw lal eth ysk si reaci nad lueb,
Adn I ouldsh kile os chum ot yalp,
Ot veah ot og ot dbe yb ady?

BERTRO SOUIL EVENSTSON.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Five From Four" Puzzle published May 19:

Sole, hams, pies, twos.

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THE HOME FORUM

Leisure, an Art of Amplitude

TO THOSE who like to proclaim their modernity by the speed at which they live, leisure may appear to mean only those hours during which they exchange the swiftly moving round of their daily occupations for the even swifter procession of amusements with which every spare moment seems filled. Were one to venture the assertion that leisure is truly savored only by those who have learned that quiet expansiveness is the soil in which are cultivated those graces of intellect that give color to living, they would probably hardly pause to listen before launching forth once more on the turbulent stream of restless pleasure seeking. Such as these have never realized the possibilities of leisure, the gracious amplitude of unhurried moments, the educative relaxation of simple pastimes. For innocent gayeties and the friendliness of games leisure has always made room, but she is not to be found in the round of ceaseless motion in which so many imagine they find surcease from the accustomed path. Leisure must be sought in the cool glade of quietude, in the restful backwaters of expansive activity known only to her devotees.

Let us pause with her beside some of those who habitually find her in places entirely overlooked by those unacquainted with her ways. Here is one who spends most of his days in a canyon of office buildings, where only a very small square of blue sky is ever visible. But what of his leisure hours? Behold him on a gay spring morning preparing the soil of his garden for the riotous blossoming that will later be the wonder of the neighborhood. After the cramped hours on an office stool, this purposeful activity is sheer joy to him. Already he envisions the beauty and fragrance that will presently crown his labors, already he tastes the freshness of such vegetables as no market ever produced. Besides, has he not a whole unhurried day before him, a day utterly free from appointments and time schedules, a day in which he may follow the vagaries of his fancy at will? He may watch, leaning awhile on his spade, the leisurely promenade of young clouds across the spring sky; he may pause to enjoy the caress of a wandering breeze, or to smile at the budding loveliness about him. He may choose to throw himself on the new grass under the flowering apple tree, and listen—while his eye rests in the unfathomable blue of the sky—to the spring symphony of the birds, a concert for which he needs no ticket. He may indulge in a frolic with the doggy companion who haunts his footsteps, or he may ask this same friend to accompany him for a stroll in yonder wood; a stroll measured enough to enable them both to penetrate its varied secrets. He may work in his garden all day, while yet luxuriating in the knowledge that the whole expanse of leisure is his from a flowering bulb to a book of poetry. And on the morrow he will take back into that busy canyon a poised geniality that will cause those who passed their holiday among the multitudes to wonder where he spent his leisure hours.

Now we are following two friends who have elected to pass a holiday on a lonely strip of beach that stretches endlessly between softly rolling sand dunes and a gray expanse of ocean. That a fine rain is falling disturbs them not at all, as they splash barefoot through the foaming edge of waves that advance on them in row upon row of glimmering white through the fog. Now they explore the depth of the pools left by the receding tide, now they scamper over the white sand, now pause to watch a colony of scurrying little sea birds who also appear to appreciate nature in this mysteriously gray mood. Shrouded in the privacy of the mist they enjoy a companionable interchange of views, and their solitude is interrupted only by the answer of the gulls to the loud whisper of the sea. How few, in this rushing age, can find time thus to discover the treasure of friendship; how few are leisurely enough to experience that sharing of thought which is at once invigorating and refreshing.

A favorite haunt of leisure in the long winter evenings is within the mellow glow of a log fire. The flames may glance on a solitary figure who, book in hand, is traveling the highway of romantic adventure, mounting on the delicate wings of poesy, or pondering the deeper issues of living, according to the volume of his choice. He is not bounded by time, place, or circumstance; for he may travel as far as he will beyond petty cares without moving from his chair by the fire. Again, the yellow flicker will light up the faces of a circle who have not forgotten that good conversation can be as scintillating as the sparks flying upward from the hearth; and yet again, the faces may be those of an eager family group engaged in some juvenile game that has made the adults forget they ever grew up, or absorbed in a story read aloud by one of their number. Perhaps the red tongues glimmer in the ebony side of a grand piano, from which have resounded, at different times, the tones of one communing with the masters and the mirthful efforts of a pair of amateur musicians trying to play a duet. How much laughter has echoed round a fireplace, how many dreams and aspirations have the crimson embers seen reflected in the eyes of those who have enjoyed their hospitable warmth. Routine is forgotten in the pursuit of a beloved hobby; monotony is banished for him who explores the wide field of human endeavor by the path of the library shelf; the hardness of ruthless competition melts in the atmosphere of simple affection. The fire gives out a benign warmth to those who, in the company of leisure, have been refreshed by the amplitude of hours undisturbed by the vociferous demands of the world, far removed from the jostling of crowds.

Your true leisure seeker is always independent of convention; he does not walk the treadmill of custom, nor bow to the slavery of fashion. He must be free to explore new paths, to discover new points of view, to encompass broader horizons; and for this he must eschew a meaningless social round that leaves him no time to enjoy the fruits of genuine companionship and the bounties of nature, art and study. He is an artist of a sort; for to acquire the technique of ample living in these times is no mean achievement. By his reposeful energy, the serene sparkle of his eye, his elastic freshness of thought you may know the man who has discovered the secret of escaping from the inexorable vortex of aimless pleasure seeking; and should you succeed in winning his friendship you, too, will doubtless find your way to the spacious lap of leisure.

M. A. L. N.

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Merchantmen

A sailing ship from Liverpool—a tanker from the Clyde—
A schooner from the West countrie—a tug from Mersey-side—
A fishing smack from Grimsby town—a coaler from the Tyne—
All honour be to merchantmen while sun and moon do shine!

—C. FOX SMITH, in "Small Craft."

Bermuda Grass

A few hours later, as I sat with Trunion on the veranda of his house, he verified Aunt Fountain's story, but not until after he was convinced that I was familiar with the history of the family. There was much in that history he could afford to be proud of, modern though he was. A man who believes in the results of blood in cattle is not likely to ignore the possibility of similar results in human beings; and I think he regarded the matter in some such practical light. He was a man, it seemed, who was disposed to look lightly on trouble once it was over with, and I found he was not so much impressed with his struggle against positive scorn and contempt . . . as he was with his conflict with Bermuda grass. He told me laughingly of some of his troubles with his hot-headed neighbors in the early days after the war, but nothing of this sort seemed to be as important as his difficulties with Bermuda grass. Here the practical and progressive man showed himself; for I have a very vivid recollection of the desperate attempts of the farmers of that region to uproot and destroy this particular variety.

As for Trunion, he conquered it by cultivating it, for the benefit of himself and his neighbors, and I suspect that this is the way he conquered his other opponents. It was a great victory over the grass at any rate. I walked with him over the Place, and the picture of it all is still framed in my mind—the wonderful hedges of Cherokee roses, and the fragrant and fertile stretches of green Bermuda through which beautiful fawn-colored cattle were leisurely making their way. He had a theory that this was the only grass in the world fit for the dainty Jersey cow to eat.—From "Aunt Fountain's Prisoner," by JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

A Mediæval Fair

The great object which brings so many visitors to Pontdebois is the annual fair held every August in the field by the river, just south of the town. Then can be purchased many articles so unusual that they are not regularly on sale in the city shops, or even at the more general market which is held in the square before the donjon upon each Thursday. The Pontdebois fair cannot, indeed, compete in extensiveness with the Rouen or Dijon fairs, the famous Lendit fair (near St. Denis and Paris), nor, above all, with the great Champagne fairs at Troyes and elsewhere, for these are the best places for buying and selling in all France. Nevertheless one must not despise a fair which attracts nearly all the good folk of Quelqueparte who are intent on gains or purchases.

In some respects the fair has many features like the tourney at St. Aliquis. Long files of travelers on beasts or on foot are approaching, innumerable tents are flaunting bright pennons, and the same jongleurs who swarmed to make music or to exhibit tricks at Conon's festival are coming hither also. But the travelers are not, as a rule, knights in bright armor, but soberly clad merchants. Their attendants lead, not high-stepping destrers, but heavily laden sumpter mules; the tents are not given over to gallant feasting and gentle intrigues, but to vigorous chaffering for that thing which all knights affect to despise—good money. Therefore, although the bustle seems the same, the results are very different. . . .

The time of a fair is carefully calculated. Many merchants spend all the warmer months journeying with their wares from one fair to another. Many of the traders at Pontdebois have spent half of June at Lendit, where "everything is for sale, from carts and horses to fine tapestries and silver cups." The wares at this present fair are almost equally extensive, although the selection may be a little less choice. Besides all kinds of French products, there are booths displaying wonderful silks from Syria, or possibly only from Venice; there are blazing Saracen carpets woven in Persia or even remoter lands, while local dyers and fullers can stock up with Eastern dyestuffs—lovely red from Damascus, indigo from Jerusalem, and many other colors. You can get beautiful glass vessels made in Syria or imitated from Oriental models in Venice. . . . Adela will authorize the St. Aliquis cook to obtain many deniers' worth of precious spices—pepper, cinnamon, clove, and the rest essential for seasoning all kinds of dishes, even if their cost is very dear. The spices are sold by a swarthy, hawk-visaged Oriental who speaks French in quaint gutturals. . . .

After the fair commences, many articles are on sale daily; but others are exhibited only for a short time. Thus, following the custom at Troyes, for the first day or two cloths are displayed in special variety; after that leather goods and furs; then various bulk commodities such as salt, raw wool, flax, etc.; next comes the excitement of a horse and cattle market, when Conon will be induced to buy for his oldest son a palfrey and for his farms a blooded bull; and after that various general articles will hold the right of way.—WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS, Ph. D., in "Life on a Mediæval Barony."

Waterford Glass

While experts will not admit that Waterford glass had a bluish tint, it is true that they were constantly striving to improve the colour. In 1832 Elizabeth Walpole, one of the partners in the Waterford glass-works, says with reference to some glass she was sending over from Waterford for sale, that a glass merchant of Plymouth had told her that all the Irish glass he had ever seen was dark coloured, "but she told him she had sent for some Waterford glass so that he might see for himself." This letter is quoted in Mr. Westropp's book, "Irish Glass."

There are certain characteristics which are found on known Waterford glass, so that we think that at last we have something definite, when lo, the same thing turns up on some other factories' work, which may be marked. . . . As a rule this old glass is very heavy, it had to be when the cutting was to be deep. The edges of the articles were seldom plain, but were scalloped, saw-toothed, either large or small, fan-shaped or castellated. . . .

Mrs. Stannus says in her book, "Old Irish Glass," that a peculiarity of the Waterford glass drops was their oval shape. These drops appeared on many of the lighting fixtures. . . . They were for one candle or many, with drops or without, with arms or handbent branches, with stars or spearheads or even crescents on top as ornaments. Some of the chandeliers were eight feet long and weighed over two hundred pounds, being formed on iron rods covered with silvered tubing.

General Washington, always eager to adorn and beautify his home, had many of these beautiful lighting fixtures. Besides those on exhibition at the Smithsonian Museum, are others hanging on the walls at Mount Vernon. There must be others stowed away somewhere in this country.

In handling this old glass it is remarkable to note how pieces which have come down in families as "sets" vary in colour. A pair of jugs, very beautifully cut with diamond and step cutting, with a pinched lip and rayed base, which belong to me, are absolutely different in colour. One of them is steely blue but the other is quite yellowish. These heavy glass jugs had three or four cuts in the top of the handle to prevent the thumb from slipping, and the handles were very thick and solid, quite different from the handles of early American glass.

On the eighteenth century Waterford glass very little engraving or gilding is found. The engraving was done by itinerant journeymen who went about the country carrying the little copper wheels which they used in this work, arranged in a small box, the motive power being supplied by a small boy who turned a handle which drove a shaft and two wheels which were inside the box.—From "Old Glass, European and American," by N. HUDSON MOORE.

Reproduced With the Artist's Permission

Gypsy Mother and Child. After a Painting by Lévy-Dhurmer

A LARGE studio in Montmartre which usually contains an interesting selection of pastels is that of M. Lévy-Dhurmer, a Parisian artist. He does oils, of course, portraits and landscapes as well, but many of his friends think he excels in work with his crayons. His subjects range from the purely imaginative to the portrayal of figures. And, if any choice had to be made, one critic at least would choose his characterization of peasant types, such as the one shown above.

The artist passed some time in the south of France and was there attracted to the strange color of the gypsy families. He drew their men and their women; he became fond of the children. In this picture, we have a "Gypsy Mother and Child." The rings, the bracelets and the gay shawl are bright spots in the picture, and the headdress is delightfully picturesque. But it is the face of the mother one studies, for her expression is singularly full of affection and modesty. The pose is natural and the construction of the whole theme charming.

The Festival of Purple

The color, purple, is the favorite of no one portion of the year. From spring, through summer and autumn, into winter, it reveals itself in countless phases of natural beauty, always lovely, always friendly. Purple has distinction as befits its royal Tyrrhian ancestry.

The violet in its green nest; the hyacinth all pastel hues; the lilac, shaded cylinder of tiny blooms; the lavender of old English regard; the iris or fleur-de-lis of France, ranging from faint orchid to deep blue purple and throwing its magenta shadows in a perfect trefoil upon a lush spring lawn; all these make of spring a festival of purple.

Summer brings solemn pansies, clad in purple velvets; the soft-colored wistaria, elusive as a violet mist; delicate sweetpeas in faint amethyst and heliotrope; purple-brown nasturtiums; pink-tinged coreopsis, with later the shaggy-thatched asters. Meanwhile, on a greensward flecked by leaf shadows, like inky blots on an emerald carpet, hop purple grackles, sunbeams glinting their widespread wings.

Summer dusk brings its lavender hazes, its purple night shadows to the skies. Distance at daylight merges to a horizon—from blue to lilac to deep purple. When the clouds roll in thunder, the quicksilver sword of the lightning runs its brightness through purple curtains before revealing a stage bathed in white light.

Purple grapes garb the vineyards in reddish purple coats. Hanging from gnarled orchards are plums, rich in glinting purple tints. Indeed, autumn's grasses are streaked with purple, oak leaves sometimes share that color with brown, while the sumac crisps to crimson, which deepens to magenta, as the shellfish dye of Tyre tinted the hems of Roman robes. Withes and bushes, denuded of foliage, turn red and blue to purple as winter nears.

And purple belongs to winter, too. Shadows of lilac, puce and amethyst—figures as bright as the amethyst itself make images on the soft whiteness of snow. Winter skies are orchid, distant farms on a landscape appear purple-clad, and the entire horizon is steeped in a lilac haze. Thus does nature esteem the color purple.

Echte Humor

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

EEN mensch lacht graag, maar lacht niet altijd verstandig of in een verdraagzamen geest. Inderdaad schijnt het alsof weinig onderscheid gemaakt wordt tusschen een soort van namaak-humor en de echte, vriendelijke humor, die in den dagelijkschen omgang een glans van goedaardigheid brengt. Een vermaard predikant heeft eens gezegd: „Er is geest, humor en voortdurende levendigheid onder het volk van God", en op bladzijde 117 van „Miscellaneous Writings" haalt Mrs. Eddy dit gezegde met instemming aan. Iedereen moet ten slotte ertoe komen, zichzelf te kennen als tot het volk Gods behoorende, en God geestelijk gaan begrijpen als Liefde, alvorens het zoogenaamde menschelijk gemoed zijne wreede neigingen kan afleggen.

Worden in het gesproken en geschreven woord van dezen tijd niet tallooze aanhalingen gevonden die op het eerste gezicht voor humor doorgaan, maar die bij nader inzicht vaak uit onvriendelijkheid geboren blijken te zijn en in staat om het zaad van wantrouwen rond te strooien? Het is belangwekkend in dit verband op te merken, dat humor beschreven wordt als „eene eigenschap van de verbeelding", en dus beschouwd wordt als een mentaal kenmerk van het individueele denken. Zou men niet, omgekeerd, kunnen zeggen, dat iemands karakter in ruime mate aan het licht komt door den aard van datgene waarover hij lacht? Het zoogenaamde menschelijk gemoed schrijft aan de persoonlijkheid hoedanigheden toe, welke rechtstreeks tegengesteld zijn aan den aard van den werkelijken mensch. Dus zien wij op hen, die deze veronderstelde hoedanigheden hebben, vrijwel als iemand die door een zwarten bril kijkt en alles donker ziet. Ook is in de menschelijke gedachte de paradoxale neiging aanwezig om de voortbrengselen der eigen verbeelding bespottelijk te maken. Hierom is het dat aan veel lachen de tonen van onschuld en spontaniteit ontbreken, welke in den lach van het jonge kind gehoord worden.

Wat is dan de grondslag van echt, gelukkig lachen? Christian Science houdt staande dat het goedheid of liefde is. Op bladzijde 340 van „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „De goddelijke Liefde is oneindig. Daarom is al wat werkelijk bestaat in en van God, en openbaart het Zijne liefde". Door geestelijk begrijpen onderscheidt de menschheid deze oorspronkelijke waarheden. Naarmate wij meer bekwaam worden in dit onderscheiden, stralen de goddelijke begrippen helderder in ons denken, en vervangen zij vroegere misvattingen. Het individueel bewustzijn ondervindt dan dat een stroom van liefde erin uitgestort wordt, die de geheele menschheid omhult met een mantel van mededoogen en begrijpen. In dezen geest van eenheid, lacht de mensch met zijn broeder, en niet om hem. Deze vorm van wederkeerige, echte humor verzacht ieder vertoon van menschelijke dwaasheden.

Geestigheid is ook eene uiting van de goddelijke intelligentie, eveneens geboren uit geestelijk inzicht. De gedachte, lichtend door het realiseeren van Gods alzijn, ontvangt de macht om de verwaten aanspraken van de dwaling te doorgronden, en die, door ze onmiddellijk om te keeren, in zulk eene gansch andere gedaante voor te stellen, dat hun de wind uit de zeilen genomen wordt en zij in elkaar vallen. Op deze wijze verheft de wedergeboren gedachte zich spontaan om in zekere mate de dwaasheid van sterfelijk waangeloof te aanschouwen; en in het gevoel van verlichting en bevrijding dat hierop volgt, kan iemand gereedelijk lachen om hetzelfde ding, dat hem eerst ongelukkig had gemaakt. Dit is het bewijs dat eene bepaalde dwaling uitgeworpen werd.

Christian Scientisten moeten in hun voorkomen en in hunne werkzaamheden het stralen van liefde en vreugde uitdrukken, en in zekere mate doen zij dat ook, want in een door liefde verlicht bewustzijn kan geen plaats zijn voor sombere ongevoeligheid. Deze weerspiegeling moet noodzakelijkerwijs blijvend zijn, daar God, Die de bron ervan is, geen verandering kent, en de mensch immer op het punt van geestelijke weerspiegeling verkeert. Zij moet ook geheel verschillend zijn van de veranderlijke stemmingen van de onverlichte gedachte, die, geen basis hebbende, voortdurend op en neer gaan, het eene oogenblik blijde en het andere droevig zijnde. Hij die consequent geestelijke blijdschap tot uiting brengt, is in overeenstemming daarmee vrij van de schaduw van lijden, door angst en neerslachtigheid geworpen. Ieder van ons heeft nu, op dit oogenblik, de gelegenheid om hetgeen wij alreeds van Waarheid gezien hebben, in ons leven te laten stralen. Door dit licht hoog te houden, zullen wij niet alleen onszelf helpen, maar ook anderen zullen erheen getrokken worden en aldaar vrijheid en vrede vinden.

Ten slotte zal de gansche menschheid de woorden van den psalm herhalen: „Toen werd onze mond vervuld met lachen, en onze tong met gejuich. . . . De Heere heeft groote dingen bij ons gedaan, dies zijn wij verblijd."

Men wende zich voor informatie aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sycamores

I meant to ask the happy things
If they were sprouting leaves or wings,
That day a sudden rainstorm shone
Like silver on the paving stone.

The staid old trunks stood posing there
As somber as they ever were
And yet the new green wings that day,
I thought, would bear those trees away!

I stood and thought that it would be
A gay, glad spectacle to see
Old trees, with last year's balls still on,
Take wing above the paving stone.

If all those countless, leaf-like things
Which I was looking at were wings,
What were a million winglets for
If not to lift a sycamore?

MARION STEWARD.

Good Humor

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEOPLE love to laugh, but do not always laugh wisely or in a tolerant spirit. Indeed, little distinction would seem to be drawn between a kind of counterfeit humor and the genuine, kindly humor which brings into everyday affairs a glow of good nature. A famous preacher once said, "There are wit, humor, and enduring vivacity among God's people," and on page 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy quotes and agrees with this saying. All men must eventually come to know themselves as God's people, and must acquire the spiritual understanding of God as Love, before the so-called human mind can put off its cruel tendencies.

Do we not find in the spoken or written word of the day numerous references which at first glance pass as humor, but which, upon examination, frequently prove to be conceived in unfriendliness and to be capable of disseminating seeds of distrust? It is interesting in this connection to note that "humor" has been referred to as "a quality of the imagination," and thus is regarded as a mental characteristic of individual thinking. Conversely, may it not be said that one's character is to quite an extent displayed by the nature of what one laughs at? Mortal mind, so called, attributes to persons qualities directly opposite to the real man's nature. Then we look at those having these suppositious attributes very much as one looking through dark glasses sees everything darkened. There is also present in human thought the paradoxical inclination to ridicule the products of its own imagination. This is why much laughter lacks the tones of innocence and spontaneity always to be found in the laugh of a young child.

What, then, is the basis for genuine, happy laughter? Christian Science insists that it is goodness or love. On page 340 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Divine Love is infinite. Therefore all that really exists is in and of God, and manifests His love." Through spiritual understanding, mankind perceives these fundamental facts. As we become increasingly proficient in this perception, divine concepts shine more clearly in our thinking, replacing former misconceptions. The individual consciousness then experiences an outpouring of love which envelops all humanity in a mantle of compassion and understanding. In this spirit of unity, one laughs with his brother, not at him. It is this type of mutual good humor which softens the presentation of human absurdities.

Wit is also an expression of divine intelligence, born likewise of spiritual perception. Thought aglow with the realization of God's allness is empowered to penetrate the presumptuous claims of error, and by immediate reversal to present them in such an entirely different aspect that they disinflate and collapse. Thus regenerated thought spontaneously rises to behold in some degree the foolishness of mortal belief; and in the sense of relief and release which follows, one can readily laugh at the very thing which before had distressed him. This is proof that a specific error has been eliminated.

Christian Scientists should, and in some measure do, express the radiance of love and joy in their countenances and activities, for there can be no room for gloomy stolidity in a love-lighted consciousness. This reflection must of necessity be enduring, since its source, God, knows no change, and since man is ever at the point of spiritual reflection. It must also be wholly different from the intermittent moods of unenlightened thought which, having no basis, constantly fluctuate, being now gay, now sad. The individual who consistently manifests spiritual joy is correspondingly free from the shadow of suffering cast by anxiety and depression. All of us have the opportunity now to let the glimpses of Truth already gained shine out in our lives. Holding this light high, not only shall we help ourselves, but others also will be attracted thither, to find therein freedom and peace.

Eventually, all mankind will echo the words of the psalm: "Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing: . . . The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

The Food in Early New England

If their environment dictated or influenced social evolution, architectural construction, and political development among the colonists it in no way indicated what they should eat. The great food discovery in America, of course, was maize. . . . Perhaps it is evident of the power of these early settlers that their misnaming of this staple article of their diet has persisted even to the present day and will always persist in this country. It was first called Indian meal, and then the name Indian was dropped. Old fashioned New Englanders still refer to Indian meal rather than to corn-meal. . . .

Another New England article of food which has retained its popularity beyond its original use, is the pumpkin. . . . Pumpkin has only one accepted avenue of activity. It is a pie ingredient. Its use in Hallowe'en festivities, cut in the form of a face and containing a candle, is familiar. . . . The pumpkin has an artistic and esthetic value. It also has what we have always regarded as an amiable disposition. It will grow agreeably and decoratively in the corn-field. It knows better than to try to climb the corn. It wanders about the ground with pleasant green foliage, yielding golden fruit in the autumn. . . . Pumpkin pie is a New England dish. It is associated with Thanksgiving and pleasant home days. . . .

The bean was early cultivated in New England and it has remained indigenous. It is now cultivated less in fields than in bakeries and tin cans. A distressingly large proportion of New England baked beans spring from farms on the Pacific slope. We have always regarded it as a beautiful thought, however, that as soon as the California bean is released from the restraining bonds of pod and vine, it rushes in multitudes with an unerring homing instinct toward the Atlantic seaboard. Though born far afield near the Golden Gate, its heart is in New England. . . .

When on an occasion some years ago a political writer sought to obtain from the father of Calvin Coolidge some recollection of Calvin's boyhood, seeking therein some sign prophetic of his rise to fame, there was drawn from the patriarch only one sentence. What the father said was brief but adequate. It was simply this:

"I always thought that Calvin could get more sap from a maple-tree than any of the other boys in Plymouth."

This sentence serves two purposes. It suggests the efficiency of the youth, Calvin. Secondly, it shows that under the strain of recollection the . . . elder Coolidge turned first to maple sugar.

There is something particularly sweet and clean about maple syrup and maple sugar. Its sweetness is not insipid. There is a tang of robustness about the sweetness. There is in it the soft peace of a maple forest, something of the singing sunshine, of early spring amid snow-clad New England hills. It conjures up in . . . early New Englanders memories of boyhood home and the delights of the open country. It is New England's own confection. . . .

Old New England families will tell you that boiled salt pork is a better food than bacon. They will tell you that a meal of boiled white potatoes, fried salt pork, and milk gravy flavored with the pork is so good that, had it been known in earlier times, ambrosia never would have won its place in the legend of the past.

In Deerfield, Massachusetts, once lived old Bill Saxton. In a short sentence he expressed both the palatability of pork and the economical value of laying in a supply.

"In the fall," he said, "you put down a barrel of pork, and in the spring there you be."—EDWARD ELWELL WHITING, in "Changing New England."

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STOCK MARKET IRREGULAR IN DULL SESSION

Price Fluctuations Are Mixed and Traders Operate With Caution

NEW YORK (AP) — Trading was nearly resumed in the stock market today. Price trends were vague and unconvincing, and transactions were light. The three-day holiday apparently failed to restore either the courage or the vigor of professional traders and the public held aloof.

Business surveys and analysis appearing over the week-end were, on the whole, reassuring, but with little general improvement in view until late summer or early fall, speculators remained unenthusiastic. The slashing of the Kennecott Copper annual dividend rate from $5 to $3 had been expected for some time, but Wall Street expects there will be more dividend cuts, and some unsatisfactory earnings statements to be digested this month, all of which tends to discourage ambitious stock market activity.

Some commission houses are telling their clients that selected stocks are in the bargain counter, and are pointing out that the market usually forecasts business improvement some months in advance. The false start made this spring, however, appears to be too fresh in the thoughts of most traders.

Business news, in addition to the Kennecott dividend cut, included announcement of price reductions by Ford Motor, which, on top of recent reductions by Chrysler and Packard, tended to hold the motor shares in check. Rails continued to sag, for with the unsatisfactory April earnings reports out of the way, indications are that the May reports will show scant improvement. President Storey of the Atchison said he saw little prospect of improvement in traffic until new rain begins to move late in June.

Mail Order Sales Gain

The most pleasing news coming to hand over the week-end was the May sales report of Montgomery Ward, showing an unexpectedly large gain. The weekly mercantile Reviews had not been particularly encouraging during the last month. The report brought substantial buying into Montgomery Ward, and Sears, Roebuck was firm in sympathy.

Chain store issues made moderate gains in sympathy with the mail order houses, and utilities were again well supported, as well as some of the industrial specialties and chemicals. Eastman Kodak rose several points, and shares gaining 2 or more included Air Reduction. Colorado Fuel, Allied Chemical, American Water Works, Spiegel-May-Stern, Amerada and Ingersoll Rand. Celotex sold up a couple of points in response to dismissal of the receivership suit.

The Kennecott dividend action had been too widely expected to have much influence on the copper shares. Case Threshing dropped 12 points, apparently under bear pressure, and Worthington Pump declined several points. Foster-Wheeler, Westinghouse, International Harvester and Columbian Carbon were also under pressure.

Some of the steel specialties were bid up moderately during the last hour, particularly those identified with pipe manufacturing. Republic rose nearly 4 points, and gains of around 2 points were recorded by A. M. Byers, U. S. Pipe, Vanadium, McKeesport and Myers & Bros.

Continental Baking A slipped off more than 2 points. The closing tone was steady. Total sales aggregated 1,750,000.

Bonds Slightly Lower

Bond prices sought slightly lower levels generally in a dull market today. The orders that accumulated during the three-day cessation of operations brought a sharp rise in the volume of sales, but that was about the only encouraging aspect of the earlier trading in the listed market.

A few issues in the railroad and foreign classes showed sufficient vitality to resist the downward trend, but there was no noteworthy progress anywhere.

Heavy loan calling established a firm tone to the call money market, although renewals held at 3 per cent.

Utility issues were close to Thursday's closing prices. Stock privilege issues moved irregularly. In the industrial group, American Smelting 5s gained more than half a point and National Radiator 6½s moved up 3 points. There was a heavy accumulation of National Dairy 5¼s.

Foreign bonds presented the most encouraging tone of the list, with quite a few Governments gaining fractionally. French 7½s, Italy 7s, Argentine 6s, Chile Republic 6s and Swedish 5½s moved upward.

New financing was confined to the $17,500,000 4½ per cent certificate issue of the Canadian National Railways. Offering of $2,500,000 convertible debentures by the Signal Oil & Gas Company is expected shortly.

BUSINESS IN NEW ENGLAND FOR FIRST QUARTER IS QUIET

New England's industrial activity during the first four months of the current year not only remained at a level considerably below the record level which was maintained in the corresponding period a year ago, but has compared unfavorably with the average during the first four months of the last five years, says the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in its Monthly Review.

There was little change other than seasonal during the period from January through April, and in New England, as elsewhere in the country, the spirit of caution continued to prevail.

The failure of industrial production to recover promptly from the sharp decline which took place during the latter part of 1929 probably has been one of the chief causes for the cautious attitude.

DISMISS "NICKEL PLATE" PETITION

WASHINGTON (AP)—The application of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad for permission to acquire control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie system was dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The "Nickel Plate" is understood to be preparing to renew the demand for permission to retain the Wheeling control, but, in view of the commission's promulgation of the general rule of consolidation plans, will prepare its petition in a new form.

U. S. PIPE REDEMPTION

The United States Pipe & Foundry Company is calling all outstanding second preferred stock for redemption July 1, at $21 a share, plus accrued dividends to the date of redemption, amounting to $30 a share. Holders have the alternative of exchanging for cumulative first preferred stock bearing same dividend rate on a share for share basis.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 2	May 29
42⅞	22		Abitibi	100	31	31	31	..
61¼	44⅞	.6	Abitibi pf	200	81	81	81	..
106	45		Ab & Straus	500	65	60	65	..
37⅝	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	6200	32⅜	31¼	31⅜	31½
1⅝	½		Ahumada	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
150⅜	118	.3	Air Reduc	9200	156⅜	152	156	152⅝
36	21	2½	Airway El	3000	31⅞	29½	29¾	29¾
2½	1⅜	..	Ajix Rubber	100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
9⅛	6⅜	..	Alaska Jun	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
15½	8¾	..	Albany PWP	100	11	11	11	11
35¼	23		Alleghany	300	26¾	26¼	26¼	26⅝
107½	97½	5½	Alleghany pf	200	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	100½
99¾	95	5½	Allegh pt pd	100	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛
343	255¾	6	§Allied Chem	800	318	314	314	315
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	125½	125½	125½	..
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	1600	62¼	61¾	62	61⅝
42¼	28⅛	3	AL Port Cem	100	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
29⅜	18	2	Amerada	15700	29⅝	28½	29½	27½
10⅜	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	31¾	31	31	31
97⅜	77	2½	Am Bk Note	200	90	88¼	90	88½
65	61	3	Am Bk N pf	50	65	65	65	..
54⅝	45½	2.40	Am Brake	400	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45¼
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	300	20⅜	20	20	20¼
80	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	300	79¾	79½	79½	76¼
156½	117¼	4	Am Can	4900	108⅜	147⅞	148	148⅝
146¼	140	6	Am Can pf	300	147	146⅞	146⅞	145⅞
116	100¼	7	Am Car pf	500	100	100	100	99¾
69⅞	54	3	Am Chain	400	56½	55½	55½	57⅜
51¼	36⅞	2*	Am Chicle	500	44½	43¾	43¾	44⅝
23	16¼	1.60	Am Com Alc	100	17½	17½	17½	18
30⅞	23⅜	2	Am En Til	300	20½	19⅝	19⅝	21⅛
54½	35	..	Am European	100	48¾	48¼	48¾	49
101¾	65	..	Am & FPw	24400	88½	86	87	96⅝
111½	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	111	111	111	..
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	99	99	99	99
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	400	25	23⅞	25	23⅝
55⅜	35¾	2§	Am Int Corp	2700	46	45½	45½	45¾
4	2	..	Am La Fr	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
105	60¼	4	Am Loco	120	59½	58½	58½	59
118½	103	7	Am Loco pf	200	103	103	103	103½
51½	39¼	3	Am Metals	100	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..
116	110	6	Am Met 6½	400	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	3610	90½	90	90	91
27⅜	½	..	Am Piano	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
119⅝	77	11	Am Pw & Lt	400	109⅜	108	109	108½
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	100	106	106	106	105½
39¾	30½	1½	Am Radiat	2600	32¾	32⅜	32½	33
37	20½	..	Am Repub	400	26½	26	26½	..
100⅞	70½	2§	Am Roll Mill	1900	70⅜	69¼	70¼	69½
3⅜	1⅜	..	Am Ship	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
98	82½	8	Am Ship Big	20	52	51¼	51¼	..
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	139	139	139	139
226	117⅝	..	Am Solvents	100	11½	11½	11½	..
52¼	40¼	3	Am St Fnd	200	43	43	43	43½
33¼	24¾	3	Am Solvents pf	100	28½	26	28½	..
55½	46¼	2*	Am Stores	100	49	49	49	..
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	109½
27½	23	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
274¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	1600	232½	231¾	231¾	231⅞
225⅛	195⅝	..	Am T&T rts	5100	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	21¼
113⅜	106	7	Am Type pf	10	111	113	113	..
124⅞	88½	1§	Am Wat W	8000	118⅜	115¾	116¾	115½
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	200	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	500	38½	37½	38½	..
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	9	9	9	..
11⅞	8	..	Amc 8	600	12	11	11½	11
81½	52⅛	7	Anaconda	15200	61½	59¾	60⅛	60¾
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	200	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24¾
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	76½	76½	76½	..
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	1800	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1300	3½	3¼	3½	3½
64	55	7	Arm Ill pf	200	62	51¾	62	61
13¾	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	188	9½	9¼	9½	..
46⅛	33⅜	4	Asso Apparl	2300	41⅜	40⅜	41⅛	40⅞
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	900	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	44½
32½	22	2	Asso Oil	100	51	51	51	50
242½	216	10	Atchison	600	224½	222	224½	223¾
103⅜	61¾	1	Atl G&WI	100	62⅜	62⅛	62⅜	..
51⅜	36¼	1§	Atl Refin	1400	44	43⅛	43½	43⅝
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	35½	35	35⅜	35¾
263¾	158	4§	Auburn Auto	1300	171	168	168	167¼
6⅜	5½	..	Auto Sales	300	5½	5½	5½	..
58⅝	37	.3	Auto Strop A	400	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	53⅞
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	3000	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7¼

—B—

38	24⅜	1¾	Baldwin	400	27½	27¼	27¼	27⅜
116	109	7	Baldwin pf	20	111¾	111¼	111¼	111⅜
122⅜	110⅛	7	Balt & O	100	112⅜	112	112	113½
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	50	108	108	108	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	80	80	80	79
34	20½	2§	Barnsdall A	100	27	27	27	27
85½	80	4.11	Belg NR ppf	200	84⅛	84	84	84¼
57⅜	32⅞	..	Benedix	1200	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	43¼
56¼	31⅝	2	Best & Co	4000	54½	53	54	53⅝
110¼	91⅝	6	Beth Steel	2700	95⅞	95	95⅛	95⅛
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	131	131	131	131
41½	34¼	1½	Blaw Knox	300	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39⅜
69	47⅞	3§	Bohn Alum	1000	56¾	55¾	55¾	56
90⅜	60½	3	Borden	4800	90⅜	89	89⅝	90¼
50½	32⅞	3	Borg Warner	3000	37⅜	36⅝	37½	36⅝
24⅛	12¼	..	Briggs	1500	22⅞	22	22¼	22⅜
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	100	70	70	70	70
178¼	131	5	*Bklyn Un G	1300	159½	157¾	159½	158
30⅜	13½	3	Bruns Balke	400	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20
33⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	100	21	20⅞	21	20
31⅞	22⅜	1	Bucyrus	1400	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	..
16⅜	9⅝	1	Budd Mfg	1500	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	12
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	14	14	14	14
90	75	..	Buff & Sus pf	200	90	90	90	..
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	3600	53⅞	51¾	51¾	52¼
43	30⅞	3	Bulova Watch	400	32¼	32	32	32¼
110½	99	8	Burns Br A	100	99½	99½	99½	..
35	17	..	Burns Br B	100	23	22⅝	22⅝	..
51⅞	37	1*	Burroughs	400	41¼	41⅛	41¼	42
48½	36	2½	Bush Term	1700	43½	42⅜	43½	42
110	100½	..	Bush T deb	20	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	..
118	109⅛	7	Bush Big pf	10	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	..
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	1700	23	21¼	23	20¼
112⅜	70	..	Byers	4300	101⅜	99¼	100⅜	100

—C—

30	19	2	Campbell	300	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	26¼
77½	55½	4	Calif Pack	400	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛	68
89⅞	50⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	1200	64⅜	61½	61½	64
33⅜	16⅜	1½	Calu & Hecla	800	19½	19¼	19¼	19½
75⅜	57½	5	Canada Dry	1800	70	68¾	68¾	70
229⅜	187⅜	10	Can Pac	200	203⅞	202	202	203
52¼	34⅛	..	Can Pac n wi	800	51¼	51	51	51½
34¼	24½	2.80	Cannon Mills	400	26½	25	25	26½
101½	96	5	Caro C&O st	20	101½	101½	101½	..
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	6700	285½	273½	273½	287½
79¾	44	3	Caterpillar	600	75	75	75	75
60	20	3	Celotex	1600	35⅞	33	33½	33⅝
84⅞	60	7	Celotex pf	100	70	70	70	71
65⅜	51¼	6	Cerro de P	2300	55¼	54½	55¼	54¾
67⅞	38	4.20	Checker Cab	1400	46	45⅝	45⅝	46⅜
15⅞	8½	..	Cert-Teed	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	2500	67⅞	67½	67½	68½
241¾	201½	10	Ches & Ohio	100	213	213	213	212
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
10⅝	5¾	..	Chi&Alt pf	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
17¾	11⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1200	14	13⅞	14	14¼
52⅜	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1200	48⅛	47⅛	47⅝	48½
26⅜	18	..	Chi M&SP	100	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19
46¼	31⅜	..	Chi M&StP pf	1300	32	31⅜	31⅜	32
89⅞	70½	5	Chi&NW	400	81¾	81½	81½	81¾
37	17½	..	Chi Pneu	1200	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21
104⅛	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%	100	103	103	103	..
110⅜	107	7	Chi RI 7%	100	109	109	109	..
32½	21⅜	..	Chick Cot O	200	21⅞	21¼	21¼	22
67½	53	2.40	Childs	2000	65⅞	65¼	65⅞	65½
43	30½	3*	Chrysler	9700	35⅞	35⅛	35⅜	36¾
49¼	40½	3.60§	City Ice	100	44	44	44	..
13¼	7⅜	½	City Stores	200	10	9⅛	9⅞	9¼
76	74⅞	3½	Clev & Pit	20	75½	75½	75½	..
205⅛	13	..	Col Bl Oil	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
187⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	185	184⅞	184⅞	185⅝
52⅜	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	52
64⅝	39	2½	Col Palm	400	62½	62½	62½	62½
35⅞	14⅝	..	Collins & A	100	29¼	29⅛	29¼	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	7200	68	64½	67½	63⅞
78	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	2000	77	77	77	69
87	69	2§	Colum Gas	14800	85	83⅝	83¾	83⅞
110	104½	6	Col Gas pf A	100	110	109⅝	109⅞	109¾
199	128½	5§	Col Carbon	2200	162¾	160¼	161	162¼
37⅜	23¼	.87	Col Graph	8400	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	2o
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	500	31½	30⅜	30⅜	30⅞
27½	23¾	2	Com Cr pf B	20	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	42¾	41⅝	42⅛	43
38	25½	1§	Com Sol	6400	30½	29⅝	30¼	30½
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	9700	18	17⅞	18	18
104½	99	2	Comwlth S pf	1000	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	103½
19¾	13½	2	Congoleum	1100	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	300	24	23⅝	23⅝	..
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	400	24	23⅜	23⅞	23¾
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	39000	133⅜	131¼	132	131⅞
103⅞	90½	5	Con Gas pf	200	103	102⅝	103⅜	103
62	49	6	Con Ry pf	400	62	61⅞	61⅞	62
..	..	..	Con Textile	400	11¼	11½	11½	11¼
6½	4¼	..	Container B	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
52½	27½	..	Cont Bak A	3000	32½	29	29½	31¾
7	..	..	Cont Bak B	2100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
94⅞	77½	8	Cont Bak pf	800	79	77½	77½	79¼
..	50½	2½	Cont Can	5300	66⅞	65¾	66	66⅞
3—	23⅜	3	Cont Dia Fib	2400	24⅞	23¾	24⅛	24⅜
77¾	58	2.40	Cont Ins	300	64½	63⅝	64½	64
8¼	4¾	..	Cont Motors	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	3300	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27½
40⅜	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	2500	32	28¼	31½	29½
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	1100	108¾	107¾	107¾	108½
33	24½	2§	Coty	2200	27⅜	26¾	27¼	27½
25⅜	25½	2§	Cream of Wh	500	33⅜	33	33⅜	32½
22	10¼	1	Crossley	200	18½	18	18⅛	18
117	110	7	Crucible pf	120	114¾	114	114¾	114
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	2200	18¾	18	18½	19½
70	61	6	Cuba Ry pf	10	70	70	70	..
65⅝	49	..	Cub Am S pf	40	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	..
48	41½	4	Cudahy	200	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	43¾
14⅞	10½	..	Curtiss Wr	12500	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
19¾	12⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1000	13	12⅝	12⅞	13

—D—

43⅝	28⅝	..	Daison	300	35¾	35	35¾	35½
30	22	2.32	Deenham	200	25½	25½	25½	25
153	121	6§	Del Lac & W	200	126	125	125	126
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	200	233	232¾	233	233
9⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	800	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	24½
145¼	112⅛	4§	Duont	2900	125⅞	130¼	130¼	130½
121	114½	6	Duont de	200	120½	120¼	120½	120½
13¼	13⅛	..	Duont rts	10400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
102½	97	8	Duplan S pf	40	100½	100¼	100¼	..
103½	100	5	Duquesne pf	200	103	102½	102½	..
57⅞	44½	..	Durham H pf	290	50	50	50	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	5700	246½	241	242½	240
127¼	120⅞	6	East Kodak pf	110	127½	127½	127½	..
37¾	24⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1200	31	29¼	31	29½
62	40	..	Ettingon pf	400	40	40	40	40
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	600	92½	91½	92	92¼
98¾	41⅝	..	Elec Boat	400	57⅜	55⅝	57⅜	53¾
103½	49¼	2	Elec P&L	26000	95½	93⅜	94¾	94¾
112	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	500	110¾	110½	110¾	111
70¼	66	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	71	70⅞	71	71¼
58⅝	50⅝	5	End John	200	50	50	50	..
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	1200	63½	63	63½	64¼
49⅝	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	300	47½	47¼	47½	47⅞
63⅜	43½	..	Erie	1900	46½	45½	45⅝	46¼
67¾	61	4	Erie 1pf	200	63½	63½	63½	..
43⅜	21	4	Eurepa Vac	300	24	23½	23½	..

—F—

39⅞	12	..	Fairbanks pf	30	14	13	14	..
50½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	1300	49	48	48	48⅜
38	25	..	Fed Dept St	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wst Sve	500	37	36⅛	36⅛	37
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity I&ns	100	76	76	76	77
33⅜	21⅜	1.60	Firestone	300	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜
87⅞	78¾	6	Firestone pf	400	78⅞	78⅝	78B	..
81⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	4000	57½	56¼	56½	56½
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	14¾	14¾	14¾	13⅜
21¾	12½	..	Fisk 1pf cv	100	14½	14½	14½	..
101½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	4100	98⅞	96¼	97⅞	99¼
50	38	4	Fourth Nat Inv	200	42¼	42	42¼	42½
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	12000	54⅝	53	53¾	54⅛
55½	38⅛	4§	Freeport Tx	400	48	47¾	47⅞	48¼
86	80	6§	Fuller 2 pf	20	85	84	85	..

—G—

11⅜	5⅝	..	Gabriel A	200	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
111⅞	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	4700	105	104	104⅞	104¾
71⅛	49⅛	4	*Gen Asphalt	1300	80	59⅛	59⅝	59⅝
125	105	8	Gen Bak pf	30	115	115	115	..
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	1000	31⅜	31½	31½	31½
74⅜	51	4	Gen-Cable A	100	59	59	59	..
95⅝	60½	1.60	Gen Elec	33800	84⅝	83	83⅝	84⅛

—H—

32	25	1½	Hack Wt	40	30½	30⅛	30½	30¾
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	1200	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
86½	71⅜	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	84½	84½	84½	86
98	85	7	Hanna pf n	180	91½	89	89	94
23⅛	20½	2	Hartman A	100	23	23	23	..
20	14¾	1.20	Hartman B	1100	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
17¾	4¼	..	Hayes Body	1000	10½	10	10	10
147⅝	70	..	Harshey Ch	2000	108½	107½	108	108¼
106⅞	83½	5	Hershey pf	900	108½	107	108½	108½
41¼	26¼	2½	§Holland F	100	39	39	39	39
80	74½	6	*Homestake	100	77	77	77	..
29	17½	2	Houdaille B	2100	19	18¼	18¼	18¼
116⅝	52¼	..	Houston Oil	6500	104⅜	100½	100½	102
55¾	49	3	*Household F pf	..	56¾	56	56¾	56½
41⅞	26½	4	§Howe Sound	200	33½	33¼	33⅜	33⅝
53⅜	46⅜	3½	Hud Man	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	..
82½	25	5	Hud Man pf	100	82	82	82	..
62⅞	41⅛	5	Hudson Mot	600	43½	43½	43½	43½
26⅜	17⅛	2	§Hupp Motors	1400	19¼	18½	18½	18⅝

—I—

136¾	126	7	Ill Central	200	128¾	128½	128½	128¾
32	20¼	2	Ind Oil & G	200	26	26	26	25¾
17	5	..	Indian Mot

STEEL OUTPUT IS STEADY BUT PRICES EASIER

Industry at 73 P. C.—Pig Iron Holds Well—Gas Pipe Demand Still Heavy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The steel industry is working at 73 per cent of capacity, compared with 81 per cent in February, the peak of the year to date.

This difference of 8 per cent is by no means large as steel operations go. So far this year there has been neither the "feast nor the famine" which Carnegie once said described the industry.

Though May production has been by no means a spectacular one based on percentage of activity, as a matter of fact there have been very few Mays in history during which the actual tonnage produced was greater than for the month just passed.

In other words, steel-making capacity has been enlarged, so that what is 73 per cent of capacity today is equal to 80 per cent of capacity a few years ago, as far as actual tonnage is concerned.

Operations of the United States Steel Corporation are steadier than those among the independent companies, because of more diversified lines of manufacture. This company is running a bit under 80 per cent of capacity.

The price situation is one of weakness, but the recessions continue very gradual, so slow in fact that it often takes 10 days or two weeks to decide whether a steel commodity is actually lower in price, or whether the lower prices are an isolated case of special concession.

Price Trend Easier

It has evolved that the major forms of semifinished steel are now selling at $31 a ton, compared with $33 which had been established for many months.

Iron and steel scrap prices continue to recede at the rate of 25 cents a ton a week. Steel plates are a bit weaker in the East, selling at 1.70 cents a pound, Coatesville, Pa., compared with 1.80 cents formerly.

Pig iron prices are apparently holding fairly well, but it may be because of too little volume of business to give them a thorough test. Two items have not been affected by the easiness of prices: Steel rails sell at $43 a ton and tin plate at $5.25 a box. Steel rails have sold at this figure for several years, while the latter item has been unchanged for a year.

The demand for steel for gas pipe lines is still head and shoulders above all other demand. Purchases of 300,000 tons were made the last week, including 200,000 tons for a line from Amarillo, Tex., to Indianapolis, 1250 miles, the longest gas line ever built.

Shipbuilding activity is increasing in the East, creating a good demand for steel plates and to a lesser extent for structurals. Fabricated structural steel business holds up at a lively rate.

Consumption Still Heavy

Steel consumption is doubtless much greater than the current volume of purchasing would indicate. Consumers are allowing their stocks of steel to become depleted while they await the reaching of bottom by the price structure. Steel jobbers found that May sales were on a par with April.

Steel demand from the automotive industry is rather poor, affecting bars, sheets and strips.

Iron and steel exports in April were 208,640 tons, compared with 238,333 tons in March. Export for the first third of the year have been 30 per cent under those for the corresponding period last year. Imports in April came to 52,650 tons, a drop of 2954 tons for the month. Exports to Canada showed the sharpest decline and there are some who connect this with the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill.

Pig Iron Demand Quiet

Demand for pig iron has been very moderate. Sales at Cleveland are running at 10,000 tons weekly, or only one-third or one-fourth the volume when the market is truly active. This is another instance where indifferent buying on the part of the automobile industry has hurt iron and steel sales. The turnover at New York is running about 8000 tons weekly, with best sales to a group of cast-iron pipe and radiator makers.

Since steel sales have slowed up to some extent, the steel makers are more anxious to sell pig iron, and hence are competing more keenly with the merchant iron producers. Foundry operations in the East are little better than 50 per cent of capacity, thus being below the general average for the industry. Government reports of castings business during April revealed a sharp drop in volume of orders.

Purchasing of equipment involving steel on the part of the railroads has been small. The Norfolk & Western will probably enter the market soon for 40,000 tons of 130-pound rails, which will be the largest piece of business of its kind in several weeks. Locomotive demand is poor just now. Steel for railroad bridges is in fairly urgent call.

Concrete reinforcing bars are one of the most active steel items just now for roadbuilding and other construction projects.

Nonferrous Markets

Business in the nonferrous metals has been light for the most part. Holidays were observed in Berlin and Paris on Thursday, while Friday, and in some cases Saturday, were observed in this country. Copper sales for export were 1000 tons daily at the beginning of the week, and had increased to 2500 tons by the middle of the period, England having been the principal purchaser. Copper prices hold firm at 13c for home delivery and 13.30c c. i. f. European ports.

It is expected that surplus stocks of refined copper will have been shown to have been reduced 10,000 tons during May, the first reduction in many months. According to covernment statistics, 66 per cent of the copper produced in 1929 showed profit, with the selling price 13 cents a pound or better. The average cost of production was 12 cents a pound.

Tin reached new low levels since 1922, when a carload was sold slightly under 31¼c a pound. May statistics are expected to be unfavorable, with a gain in world's visible supply of perhaps 3500 tons to the total of 40,000 tons, the largest since the post-war depression. Purchasing of tin has been very small.

The lead market and situation are the best among the metals. Prices are firm at 5.50c a pound, New York, and 5.40c, East St. Louis. Surplus stocks are by no means excessive. Zinc is firm at 4.65c a pound, East St. Louis, but buying is very limited.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	60	60
Adams Ex 4s	85½	85½
Alleghany 5s '44	101¼	101¼
Alleghany 5s '49	101½	101½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Allegh 5s ct	97	97
Am I pow 5s	88½	88¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106¼	106¼
Am Met 5½s	97⅝	97⅝
Am Nat Gas '42	87	87
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T '65	104½	104½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	177¾	177
Am T & T col 5s '46	105¼	104⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101½	101⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84¾	84
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90½	90½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94¼	93⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	133½	133½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	99⅞	99⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76½	76½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	93¾	93¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93¾	93¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅛	100⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	104	103⅞
B&O cv 4½s	102¾	102¾
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104¾	104¾
B&O 5s Series D	103½	103⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Boston & Me 5s '67	99¾	99½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	38½	38
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98½
Bush Term con 5s '55	98	98
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	95⅝	95½
Can Nat Ry 5½s '57	96	95½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102¾	102¼
an NCorth deb 6½s '46	115¼	115¼
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅛	110⅛
Can Nat July 5s	102⅝	102⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¾	87
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99½	99¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102⅛	102
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¾	108¾
Cen Dist Tel 5s	104	104
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103¾	103⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s B	73¾	97⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77½	77¼
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102	102
Chi Ga West 4s '59	73	72½
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	103¼	102¾
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	93¼	93¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	60	59¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89	88¼
Chi & nw gen 4s '87	90¾	90¾
Chi & Nw 4s 2037	97½	97½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101¼	101
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	97½	97⅜
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	88	88
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89⅞	89⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	96
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	105	105
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97½	97½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98½	98½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	100¼	100
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅜	96⅜
Colonial Oil 6s	75	75
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102	102
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	95
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	48	48
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100	100
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102¼	102
Cuba Nor y 5½s '42 rcts	62⅜	62⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	78⅛	78⅛
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	86¾	86¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅛	99⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95⅛	95⅛
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	97½	97½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	97⅜	97¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104	104
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅞	101⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108	108
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	95
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103	103
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100⅜	100
Elk Horn 6½s	89½	89½
Erie cv 4s A '53	83⅞	83⅞
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	89	89
Fla East Coast 5s '74	54½	54½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	104½	104½
Gen Theater '40s	99⅛	98¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	94¼	93¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	92	92
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110½	110½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97	97
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105⅝	105⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	110⅜	110⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111¼
Green Bay & West deb B	28½	28½
Gulf Mobile & Mo 5½s '50	100½	100½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99¾	99½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	99	98¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	68	68
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81	80½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	101⅞
Ill Bell tel rfg 5s '56	105	105
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99¾	99¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94⅜	94⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100⅜	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68½	68½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68⅝	68⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	60	60
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89¼	89¼
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	97¼	97¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101⅜	101⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	88¾	88¾
Int Paper 6s '55	92	90½
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	96½	96½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104½	104½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76½	76½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	91½	91
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	82⅝
Lehigh Val can 4½s 2003	98¾	98¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	128	127
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	98½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98½	98½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	51½	51½
McCrory 5½s '41	99¾	99¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	11	101
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101½	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100⅝	100½
Mil St P & PacM 6½s '31	101¼	101¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102⅞	102⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¼	78¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100½	100
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109¾	19½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102	102
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	79½	79½
Namm Sons 6s	98	98
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99	98½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	25½	25½
N E T & T 5s '52	106	106
N O T & M 5s '54	97	96¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	101½	101
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80⅞	80
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 213	107⅛	107
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NYC L Sh con 3½s '98	79½	79½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '76	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L '32	102½	102⅜
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¾	113½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93	93
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105⅝	105⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	124¾	124
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅜	106½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88¾	88¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104	104
So Pacific col 4s '49	92¼	92¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93½	93½
So Pac 4½s '68	96½	96½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	91½	91½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91¾	91⅜
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97¾	97½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90½
So Ry con 5s '94	109¼	109¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	117	117
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	123½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅝	97½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80⅞	80
Tenn Cent 6s	97	97
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅞	106¾
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	99	99
Tex Corp 5s '44	105⅜	105
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	52	52
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27½	27
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	101½	101¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 vw	97	97
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95¼	95⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	84½	84½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95¾	95¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅞	100¾
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	105	105
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91½	91½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	87½	87½
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102½	102
Walworth 6s '45	92	92
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	105⅛	105
Warner 6s ww	100	100
Warner Quinn 6s '39	104½	104
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	47½	47½
Warner Bros 6s	106½	106⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	88⅜	88¼
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅞	103⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99⅜	99¼
Western Un 5s '51	103¼	103¼
Western Un 6½s	109	109
Western Un 5s 1960	103⅛	103
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	90½	90½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90¾	90½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¼	102¼
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100	99⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102⅛	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jun 2	Last May29
3½s '47	100.9	100.12	100.9	100.9	100.13
1st 4¼s '47	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	102.10	102.11	102.9	102.11	102.9
US 3¾s '43	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	—
US 3¾s '47	101.6	101.10	101.6	101.7	—
US 3¾s '56	105.25	105.25	105.25	105.25	—
US 4s '54	108.4	108.8	108.4	108.8	108.6
US 4¼s '52	112.19	112.19	112.16	112.16	112.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85	85
Adriatic El 7s '52	98¾	98¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	83	83
Antwerp 5s '58	96	95¾
Argentine 5½s '62	93½	93
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅞	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98⅞	98⅜
Australia 4½s '57	81½	81
Apstralia 5s '55	89	88¾
Australia 5s '57	89	88¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	104⅞
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99⅛	99⅛
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	96	96
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95½	95½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¼	93⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108½	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¼	112⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅝	108¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	109⅞
Bergen (City) 8s '45	112	112
Berlin 6½s '50	96	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	92	91⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91⅞	91¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92¼	92¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	98¾	98¾
Bolivia 7s '60 ct	79	78½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	81	80½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	95¼	95
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	91	91
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	84¼	84¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¼	100¾
Breda 7s ww	83½	83½
Bremen 7s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Brisbane 5s '57	83¼	83
Budapest (City) 6s '62	82⅜	82⅜
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	94½	94
Buenos Aires 6s '61	87½	87
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98	98
Bulgaria 7½s '68	87¾	87¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101	100¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	104⅝
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	108	108
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89	88½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95¾	95
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98⅞	98⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	89
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	101½	89
Chile (Rep) 1963 ct	89½	89
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 6s '51	27⅞	27⅞
Chilean Ioan 7s	95¼	95¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	77	77
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92	92
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98½	98½
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	95	95
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	78¼	77¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110¼	110¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109¾	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92¾	92¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅜	100⅜
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Duke Pow 6s	105	104¾
Est R R Co 7s '54	105½	105½
Fiat 7s '46	103½	103½
Finland 7s '46 ex-war	93	93
Finland 5½s '58	88¼	88¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅜	96
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100¼
Finnish A 6½s '54	97¾	97¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
French Nat 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	117½	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅜	122⅜
Frankfort 6½s	94	94
Germ 7s '49	108¼	108
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	89¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86	85½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86	85¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96¼	96¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	95	95
Germ G E 6s '48	94½	94¼
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100½	100¼
Germ G E 7s '45	103¾	103¼
Graz 8s '54	99⅞	99½
Greek 7s '64	101½	101¼
Greek 6s '68	87	86
Harpen 6s '49 ww	91½	90½
Hause 6s ww	89⅞	89⅞
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	103	102⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	100⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94½	94½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88	88
Irish Free State 5s '60	98½	98½
Italian Credit Con 7s '37	97½	97½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	97½	97½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96¾	96¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103½	103¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	91	90¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	83½	83½
Karstadt 6s '43	78	78
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97½	97½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99½	99½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	97	96⅞
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	97⅝	97
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	103⅞
Marseilles (City) 8s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91⅜	91½
Minas 6½s '58 ct	77	76½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99½	99½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	102¼	102¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104	104
New So Wales 5s '57	85½	85½
Nord Rys 4½s '50	104½	104½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92	91¾
Norway Bank 5s '67	95¾	95¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	99	99
Norway (King) 5s '65	101⅛	101⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '50	102¾	102½
Norwegian 4½s '57	91	91
Nuremberg 6s '52	88¼	88
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89½	89½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¾	102
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93¾	93
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¾	103¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Orleans 5s '68	102	101½
Pernambucco (State) 7s '47	80¼	80¼
Peru 6s '60	77	76⅝
Peru 6s '61	77	76¾
Peru 7s '59	97½	97½
Poland 7s '47	85	84⅞
Poland 8s '50	95½	95½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	86	86
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	100¾	100¾
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	106¾	106¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	103	103
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89	89
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	106¼	106
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98	98
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	96	96
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	78Z	78⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	99½	99½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	72½	72½
Rio G doSul(State) 7s '66	84½	84½
Rio G doSul (State) 8s '46	98½	98½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¾	91
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	103¾	103¾
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89⅜	89¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	108	108
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	96	96
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	77½	77
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	74	74
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100	100
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	98	98
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99¼	98½
Saxon State 7s '45	98	98
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	85	84¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96½	96¾
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105½	104
Siemens 7s '35	103	102⅛
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	77½	77½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103¾	103¾
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105¼	105¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¾	107⅝
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105½	105
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91⅜	91⅛
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100½	99⅞
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100¼	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90⅜	90¼
Tokyo El Li 6s '53	87¼	87⅛
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97	97
Tyrol 7s '52	94	94
Tyrol 7½s '55	99⅛	99⅛
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100¼	100¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104½	104¼
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	91	90⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	90½	90½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '6	98	98
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106⅜	104⅜
Vienna 8s '52	87	87
Warsaw 7s '58	79	79
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	93	93
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

ECONOMIC SERVICE SEES RESUMPTION OF MARKET RISE

Predicting a resumption of the advance in stocks, Harvard Economic Society in its current weekly letter says:

"Since the sharp decline at the end of April and the beginning of May, prices have moved irregularly and trading has been in small volume. These conditions are a usual sequel to such a downward movement, and may persist somewhat longer; but with money easy and business prospects favorable, we believe a resumption of the advance will follow.

"Ease in money conditions remained, in May, a dominant feature of the economic situation, and continuance of such conditions is assured by the ample banking resources of the Federal Reserve System. Easy money has facilitated large issues of new securities, through which capital funds reach labor and materials markets.

"Though business activity continues to make unfavorable comparison with that of a year ago, May transactions in the aggregate, as measured by bank debits through the twenty-first, have shown more than the usual slight seasonal gain over April. There has been, on the other hand, a gradual reduction of operations in the steel industry, and car loadings of such significant classes as miscellaneous and merchandise freight, as well as total loadings, declined in the two weeks ending May 17. No sustained firmness has yet appeared in commodity prices generally, but the greater stability evident in the past two weeks suggests that the period of uncertainty in commodity markets will soon come to an end."

DIVIDENDS

Directors of Swift & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on $25 par stock and $2 a share on old $100 par stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Scovill Manufacturing Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Wilson & Co. declared a dividend of $1.75 on the preferred to apply against accumulations. Dividend is payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

U. S. Distributing Corporation declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $3.50 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 11.

Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 14.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable July 1, to stock of record June 10.

Haverhill Gas Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 56 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Bush Terminal Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the debenture stock. The common dividend is payable Aug. 1 to stock of record June 27 and the debenture July 15 to stock of record June 27.

Bush Terminal Building Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 13.

Utilities Hydro & Rail Shares Corporation declared a dividend of 14 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 6. Three months ago a similar initial dividend was declared.

National Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable June 10 to stock of record May 31.

General American Tank Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 13. The regular quarterly stock dividend of 1 per cent, previously declared, is payable the same dates.

United Dyewood declared two regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the preferred, payable July 1 and Oct. 1 to stock of record June 13 and Sept. 12 respectively.

Electric Bond & Share Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in common on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 7.

Ann Arbor Railroad declared initial annual dividends for 1929 of $6 on the common and $65 on the preferred, payable June 10 to stock of record June 7.

Sparks Withington declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 14 and $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 16 to stock of record June 6.

Lamson & Lessions declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable June 15 to stock of record June 5.

American News Company declared the regular bi-monthly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 15 to

"the outstanding paper on the Gillette merchandising list"

The Christian Science Monitor leads field of more than 200 daily papers

When it scored the highest number of points in the Gillette Razor Company's newspaper merchandising contest, The Christian Science Monitor showed the kind of service it is capable of performing for the national advertiser. "We have often heard it said that a national merchandising job could not be accomplished. You, in our opinion, have shown that it can," said Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, the Gillette Company's advertising agency, in a telegram sent to the Monitor soon after the close of the contest.

Over 200 leading newspapers in all sections of the country competed. They were divided into four groups, according to the populations of the cities in which they are published. Soon after the contest opened, the Monitor assumed a commanding lead, which it maintained to the finish. In making the final awards, the Monitor was removed from group classification, placed in a class by itself, and given equal recognition with that received by the winner in each group.

Points were credited to the competing newspapers for several kinds of cooperation. An important service was the placing of posters or proof sheets in dealers' windows. The Monitor, with its wide-flung organization of advertising representatives, was uniquely fitted to render such a service. On the opening day of the contest, posters and proof sheets had been sent to Monitor advertising representatives in approximately 400 cities, and to more than a thousand dealers.

Monitor representatives gave enthusiastic support. Dealers selling Gillette Razors and Blades, many of them regular Monitor advertisers, were glad to cooperate. Posters and proof sheets were soon placed in hundreds of store windows. Additional points were scored for other special services designated in the contest, with the result that the Monitor's ultimate score was far beyond that of its closest competitor.

What
Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.
Say of the Monitor:

"The Christian Science Monitor exceeded our greatest expectations in this contest.

"We have often heard it said that a national merchandising job could not be accomplished. You, in our opinion, have shown that it can.

"You are the outstanding paper on the Gillette merchandising list."

The Monitor also pursued its regular plan of obtaining "tie-in" advertisements. Merchants throughout the country were quick to take advantage of this opportunity to bring Monitor readers to their stores. They placed advertisements in the Monitor featuring the New Gillette Razor and Blades, thus providing additional advertising for the manufacturer's goods. This "tie-in" service was not counted in the score of points credited to the Monitor.

A national dealer cooperative service which no other newspaper and no magazine is in position to provide is offered to manufacturers by The Christian Science Monitor. It adds to the value of space in a newspaper of the highest journalistic standards, long noted for the keen interest of its readers in the advertisements it publishes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York, 270 Madison Avenue; Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building; Chicago, 1058 McCormick Building; St. Louis, 1775 Railway Exchange Building; Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Building; San Francisco, 625 Market Street; Los Angeles, 210 West Seventh Street; Seattle, 350 Skinner Building; London, 2, Adelphi Terrace; Paris, 3, Avenue de l'Opera; Berlin, 59a Unter den Linden; Florence, 11, Via Magenta.

TERCENTENARY MEETING HEARS TOLERANCE PLEA

Greater Recognition for Religious Ideals Emphasized

The contribution of religious liberty to the progress of the United States was recognized in a "service of gratitude" in Boston, May 31, the first major observance planned by the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission for the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of constitutional government on the American continent.

From the Parkman Bandstand in the Boston Common, a rostrum reserved for free discussions, speakers of various denominations voiced pleas for greater recognition of the ideal of religious tolerance.

David I. Walsh, Senator from Masachusetts, delivered the major address in which he declared tolerance to be the foundation on which religious liberty is based. He characterized it as the "outstanding victory for human dignity and human liberty won by the common man." Only the "spirit of tolerance," he declared, can preserve the religious freedom of the world.

Religion, Senator Walsh continued, assumes a vital position in the solution of the complex and pressing economic and political problems of the present day.

"Religion, more than any other influence," he said, "can prevent the movement toward extreme and radical measures. This is why the leaders of the political "isms" of the day first turn their artillery of civil authority upon religion. Remove God and religion from the masses, and there is no emblem for them to follow but that of black materialism or despotism."

Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, emphasized the intolerance which characterized the early settlers of Massachusetts. Their desire for liberty, however, proved a stronger factor than their intolerance, she said.

"Those words, 'God Save the Commonwealth,' which are used on so many occasions," she continued, "have a deeper meaning than is ordinarily attached to them. They stand for deep and loving loyalty. We of Massachusetts realize our State is not the only State in the Union. We know there are larger and more populous states and states that are greater in material wealth, and we know that we have not been free of intolerance and bigotry, but we are rather proud of certain things which Massachusetts has always stood for in civil and religious liberty."

Judge Irving Lehman of the New York Court of Appeals, declared that religious liberty was the outgrowth of the Puritan's effort to obtain freedom for their own beliefs.

"The Puritans," he said, "were ready to make any sacrifice to maintain the truth as they saw and understood the truth, and they felt justified in persecuting those who did not agree with them. But they fought for and gained a liberty which has become broad enough to include all that comes under the head of civil and religious liberty."

Other speakers were William S. Youngman, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and Herbert Parker, chairman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission. Prof. Edward C. Moore, of Harvard University, presided at the mass meeting which was attended by more than 5000 persons.

Code of Magicians Aimed at Frauds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A code of ethics has been adopted by the leaders in that form of entertainment known as magic, it was disclosed at the second national conference of the Society of American Magicians, held here from May 31-June 1, which brought together 350 amateur and professional magicians, many of whose names are well-known by the public.

Magic as these entertainers perform it, is nothing more nor less than an engaging form of entertainment, and as soon as performers assume superhuman powers, they become frauds, and are outside the bounds of the society's ethics, John Mulholland, publicity director of the organization, told a Monitor correspondent.

"Anyone who pretends to know or to foretell the intimate details of another's life, or to have any kind of clairvoyant or hypnotic powers, is a fraud," Mr. Mulholland said. "In Chicago alone there are hundreds of such persons, taking from the public millions of dollars a year under false pretenses, and it is our desire to expose them whenever we can for the protection of the public."

WOMEN VOTERS PLAN TO JOIN IN MEETING

A joint conference of the Essex and Middlesex County Leagues of Women Voters will be held at Devereaux Mansions, on the Marblehead Road, June 7 by invitation of the Lynn League of Women Voters, with Mrs. Edward Scott O'Keefe, president, presiding. Reports of visits to the Essex County Training School and to the Agricultural School will be given.

Aspects of county government in Middlesex will be discussed at the afternoon session by the Somerville League, members of which are in charge of the program. Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, state president, who has recently returned from the biennial convention of the National League of Women Voters, will be the principal speaker of the afternoon.

DARTMOUTH HONORS SWAMPSCOTT MAN

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Harold E. Booma of Swampscott, Mass., was, June 1, announced as the winner of the Barrett Cup, awarded annually to the Dartmouth senior whom the three upper classes select as the man most likely to become a force in the outside world. Strength of character, scholastic attainment, and influence among his fellows were the basis upon which the undergraduate selection was made.

Homes of Britain Welcome Products of the Dominions

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Records of the imports into Britain of Empire-grown foodstuffs from May, 1929, to May, 1930, are announced in the latest annual report of the Empire Marketing Board issued here June 2. Particular articles arriving in largest shipments were currants from Australia, cheese and butter from New Zealand, eggs from Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, oranges from South Africa, bananas from the West Indies, and poultry from the Irish Free State.

The purpose of the board is to improve the quality and increase the quantity of Empire products marketed in Britain and make Empire buying a national habit. Support of great corporate bodies in the purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs in bulk has been sought by the board as well as the good will of housewives.

Distributive trades have so encouraged the purpose of the board that its machinery has been strengthened by the appointment of a Marketing Committee to obtain regular contact between itself and the complicated system whereby products are distributed to British consumers.

The report shows excellent results from the board's use of the cinema for publicity and states that the first film has had good reviews and satisfactory bookings. Other films are nearing completion.

MONSOON HALTS SALT RAIDERS; TURN TO TAXES

(Continued from Page 1)

the no-tax campaign. This provides for heavy prison and monetary penalties against instigators of this form of civil disobedience.

The final raid of the year at Wadala was undertaken June 1 by 15,000 Nationalist volunteers and spectators. Presence of troops was believed to have restrained the crowd somewhat, although approximately 150 persons were injured when the police charged with their lathis, or bamboo clubs.

There will be some further raiding at Dharsaana but even this will cease within a few days. There was no raiding anywhere June 2 since Monday is the day observed by Mahatma Gandhi, imprisoned leader of the Swarajist movement, as a day of silence.

LONDON (AP)—A dispatch to the Daily Herald from Simla says that Mahatma Gandhi has written a letter from his prison to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, expressing regret at the violent incidents which have followed the civil disobedience campaign but disavowing all responsibility for them and reaffirming that his followers were determined to maintain the principle of non-resistance.

The dispatch, written by the Herald's special correspondent, adds that beyond a formal acknowledgment no reply will be given, the authorities apparently being firmly resolved to have neither correspondence nor conversation with the leaders, until the disobedience movement is ended.

The writer takes the view that Gandhi's movement is extending all over India and penetrating classes and sections which hitherto have been immune from the slightest suspicion of anti-government feelings. He implied that the authorities at Simla do not realize this, saying that they seem to regard the "dramatic developments of the movement as mere spasmodic incidents in a regrettable campaign against law and order."

The correspondent predicts that the threatened organized refusals to pay land taxes may prove more dangerous than the agitation against the salt laws, but says that the most serious aspect of the Gandhi movement is the growing bitterness against Europeans, with consequent intensification of the boycott on British goods.

A later dispatch to the Daily Herald from its Bombay correspondent quotes a "high official" as saying that if by the end of the year the tax-resistance campaign is succeeding the Government will be faced with considerable financial embarrassment. The dispatch added that hope prevailed that civil resistance would have been checked or abandoned by then, "although at the moment all signs point in the contrary direction."

Mrs. Mitra Gets 6 Months

LUCKNOW, India (AP)—Mrs. Mitra was sentenced on May 31 to six months' simple imprisonment for leading a procession to Hajratgunj on May 25, which resulted in disturbances. Military precautions are being continued in the Lucknow area.

Chicago Professor Takes Class Flying

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—"Higher education" at Northwestern University has taken to the air. Seventy-five students in the community organization class of Prof. Henry L. Bailey got a visual résumé of their course from six trimotored planes whirring over Chicago June 1.

The class took off from the Curtiss airport some 12 or 15 miles from the center of the city and remained in the air three-quarters of an hour at an elevation of about a mile. During this period young men and women were able to see the distribution of suburban population, a subject they had been studying all semester.

"Ten minutes in the air is worth more than 10 years on the surface for studying the ways and works of men," said Professor Bailey. "The aerial field trip gave the students a synoptic view of the course."

TELEPHONE HEROES HONORED

NEW YORK (AP)—Four telephone employees who distinguished themselves in the Cleveland (O.) clinic fire of May 15, 1929, have received gold and silver medals from the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund. All worked for the Ohio Telephone Company.

TYNGSBORO BRIDGE APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department June 2 approved plans of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works for a bridge across the Merrimack River at Tyngsboro, to displace the present bridge.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 3

Vocal and Instrumental

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Combined orchestras under the direction of Domenico Savinto, well-known Broadway arranger, featuring his original work or his arrangements of current music. Soloists and male quartet. 9.

Salute" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Mixed chorus and concert orchestra. 10.

Mildred Hunt, contralto; Carl McCullough, impersonator; Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wood; Margaret Schillings, soprano; orchestra (RKO—WEAF—T). Vaudeville hour. 10:30.

Grand Opera Concert" (CBS). Selections from "Aida" by Columbia Symphony Orchestra and Lillian Buckham, soprano; Barbara Maurel, contralto; Theodore Karle, tenor; Crane Calder, bass. 10:30.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; orchestra (WEAF—T). "Golden Gems," balladry. 11.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Male quartet and orchestra. Best-known bits, "Cinquantaine," "Sky Blue Water," "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," "Valse Huguette" and "Old Uncle Ned." 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Light works of Suppé, Friml, Waldteufel, Blackwell and Poldini. 6.

Dinner Symphony Hour (CBS). Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slav"; three ballads of Justin Elie, Haitian composer; four movement suite, "From India," of Popy. 6.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Tributes to gladiators, toreadors and Vikings, popular theme songs, light opera of Herbert and Lehar, operatic selections. 6:15.

Michael Rosenker, violinist; concert orchestra (Libby—WJZ Chain). Selected works from weekly programs of the past year. Features are "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," by string group, and Kreisler's "Liebesfreud," by M. Rosenker. 8:30.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular hour from San Francisco with the Co-eds, three girls; Myron Niesley, tenor; Walter Beban's orchestra. 4.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Features, "Exactly Like You," "Roses of Picardy," "Scramble" version of "Yes, We Have No Bananas," old timer "Japanese Sandman" and "Digga Digga Do." 8.

Willard Robison and His Deep River Orchestra (WOR). Mr. Robison's own period featuring his exceptionally good work in the Negro idiom, which has so many imitators, with an occasional famous "low down." 8

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Best bits, Youmans' "Keepin' Myself for You," by orchestra; Drigo's "Serenade," for strings; "The Moon Is Low," solo by Frank Parker, tenor; two "Congo Sketches" of Will Donaldson, pianist and arranger for the male trio, which is heard in this period. 9:30.

Ray Perkins, songs at piano; orchestra (Orange Crush—WJZ Chain). Production songs and specialty of his own, "The Old Grey Owl," by Mr. Perkins. 10:30.

Characteristic Music

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Music from the rolling steppes of Russia by Alexander Kirtiloff's balalaika orchestra; Genia Fonariova, soprano. 8.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS — T). Emery Deutsch's gypsy orchestra; Fritz Vanda, soloist. 8:30

Service Bands

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

Recitals

"Moment Musicale" (WJZ Chain). Gounod's "Sing, Smile, Slumber," Friml's "Only a Rose," by Caroline Andrews, soprano. Instrumental trio selections. 6.

Mary McCoy, operetta soprano (WEAF—T). "Laughing Song," "Cottage for Sale" and "A Kiss in the Dark" are best ballads. String trio accompaniment. 7.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soloist and orchestra. 10.

Popular Vocal

"The Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Marcella Shields and Helene Handin, two real troupers, and the Piano Twins 7:15.

Landt Trio; Howard White, pianist (WEAF Chain). Note change in network. 10:15.

"Sweethearts" (Sperry Flour—NBC Pacific). Charles Marshall as the Harvester and Jack Deane, his friend, comprise one duo; Marjorie Primley and Imelda Montague, the Sweethearts, are the other; mixed quartet arrangements also. 7:45.

Vocal Ensemble

Pacific National Singers (NBC Pacific). Features, two selections of Alfred Arriola, NBC trumpeter, "Wind O'er the Dunes," by Harold Dana, "Slumber Song," by mixed octet. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Seconyland Sketch (Standard — WEAF Chain). New England history. 7:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). Based on Clare Briggs' cartoons. 10.

"A Day in Camp" (Thompson—CBS Chicago and Pacific). "Musical Memories" period given over to special Boy Scout feature. 9:30.

Ibsen's "The Doll House" (NBC—KGO, KGA). "Gems of the Drama" period. 10.

Talks

"Heroes and Patriots" (WEAF—T). New series conducted by Dean Gleason L. Archer of "Founding a Nation" fame, inaugurated quite appropriately by the Hon. Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, speaking on the first governor of Massachusetts under the title of "John Winthrop and the Pilgrims." 7:15.

"Opportunities in Two Americas" (NBC Pacific). Wilk C. Wood, California State Superintendent of Banks, in Pacific Coast School of the Air program. 1:30.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—James Papoutsakis, flutist.
5:15 Frank Machado, songs.
5:30 Franklin Crowley, baritone.
5:45 Austin J. King, tenor.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:35 "Cap'n and the Widder."
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 New England Coke Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, "Believe It or Not."
8:00 NBC, Symphonic Rhythm Makers.
8:30 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; quartet.
9:30 NBC, General Motors.
10:00 NBC, Owaltine Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Shell Orchestra; trio; soloist.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Chamber of Commerce Organ; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:55 Kvanize Road Man; time.
6:01 Weather; Kozak Radiogram.
6:04 Agricultural market reports.
6:15 Bookman; Digest; baseball.
6:45 Scott Oracle; quartet; orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Pennen: Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Roxy's Gang; David Drollet.
8:30 Sketch, "The First Alarm."
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; pianos; trio.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; Digest; baseball.
11:08 Kozak Radiogram.
11:09 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 The Vosiners Orchestra.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Parco Planners Orchestra.
6:45 The Grenadiers Orchestra.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights"; time.
7:30 "St. Botolph Church Tower Restoration Fund."
7:45 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Henry Burbig, humorist.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; sketch.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun.
11:30 CBS, dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Program of Favorites.
5:30 Twilight Hour; string trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 WHDH Trio; news; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves vs. Chicago.

FLOWERS DISTRIBUTED FREE AT RAIL BOOTH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The Chicago Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild has launched a "shower of flowers" campaign for cheering the "closed-in" population of the city.

A booth has been opened in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad station where flowers are received for daily distribution. On the opening days it was deluged with bunches of tulips, snowballs, iris, bridal wreath, columbines and other spring blooms brought in by commuters.

OLD COOLIDGE HOME GREETS NEWCOMERS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Number 21 Massasoit Street has new tenants. This famous half of a duplex frame structure in this city, the home of Calvin Coolidge for nearly 25 years, has been rented to the Misses Martha and Ella McCartney of Orange, N. J., it was revealed May 31.

The former President and Mrs. Coolidge have been occupying their new home, The Beeches, here about two weeks.

PRESIDENT'S SON RETURNS

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—Allan C. Hoover, son of the President, left here June 1 to resume his studies at the Harvard school of business administration after a week-end on Moosehead Lake as the guest of Clarence C. Stetson, chairman of the Maine Development Commission.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society of Boston

The annual exhibition of the Copley Society of Boston is being shown in the Renaissance Court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This society has passed its fiftieth birthday; a fact that establishes it as an institution in Boston art life. It has retained the peculiarly local taste, preserved for fine art an atmosphere of grandeur, a philosophy of optimism. It has been quite intractable to any new tendency.

The style in painting that has been rooted so deeply in local soil persists even in the work of younger contributors. It is an impressionistic style that favors color, detail, brilliance. In certain respects Sargent was its prototype. A portrait by him holds the central position, the portrait of the former president of the society, Holker Abbott. Several other portraits depict gayly clad ladies, scholars, clergymen.

There are depictions of still-life made with a careful brushwork, with exuberant palette. Good schooling is evident. There are water colors painted in the suave, imaginative manner that is a local gift. Time and again are these exhibitors mentioned in these columns. The Copley exhibit is a potpourri of the year's accomplishment in our established art circles.

Doll & Richards

Landscapes by Charles H. Davis lend dignity to the walls of the Doll & Richards Gallery on Newbury Street. The classical restraint of this artist does not subdue the fresh, exhilarating atmosphere of the outdoors. He overcomes the feeling of paint, transcends the physical shortcomings of materials and invites us out for a deep breath of clear, fragrant air of the hills or forests. There is virile poetry in his perception of nature; a healthful, invigorating attitude. His painting is full of conviction; it begins and ends; it is carefully constructed, built up solidly. And when he turns to scenes of dusk, or mist-laden expanses, the conviction is still there, though the hues and the touch are lighter and more fantastic.

At the same gallery there are some water colors by Arminell Morshead, portraits of fox-hounds and horses. The artist seems to know the animals well, their little peculiarities, their vivacity.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery

A new miscellany is to be found at Mrs. Pancoast's gallery on Newbury Street. At each visit, there is some surprise. This time we see the recent developments of Howard Gibbs, who more and more leans in the direction of Georges Roualt, one of the most interesting and greatest modernists in France. Mr. Gibbs seems to bring the figure or head out of the dark, by a few prominent lights. He uses the heavy accent, the thickened delineation, a medieval mode which is decorative and expressive.

Emanuele Romano is another surprise. He is a young Italian who has benefited by an education among old masters, and also by life in the studio of a sculptor. A water color by Romano with forms outlined and a few applications of color has an extraordinary sculptural quality. His interest in composition has led to a remarkable variety of arrangements in which forms swim round in mid air, lean, stand, twist, interweave. Romano has a craftsmanship of such brilliance that his admirers are chiefly artists and connoisseurs who appreciate the difficulties that he can overcome.

Twentieth Century Club

C. A. Brodeur, former student of art at Harvard, is the exhibitor at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street. In portraits the artist combines decorative interest with personal depiction. In landscape he has a taste for the scenic, for broad masses, for the general effect. D. A.

3,356,000,000 PASSENGERS

NEW YORK (AP)—The transit commission on May 31 reported that the subways, elevated trains, surface cars and buses in New York City carried 3,356,000,000 passengers in the year ended Dec. 31, 1929. This was a gain of 91,000,000 over the previous year.

NORTHERN ARMY IN CHINA NEARS NANKING'S BASE

War Situation Aggravated by Roving Communist Bandits

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI — Hostilities continue between the Northern and Nanking forces and reports of their activities stream in daily but, despite the claims of both sides to victories, there has ben only slight reshuffling of positions and the situation remains practically unchanged, although the Northerners are exerting great pressure on the Nankingites along the Lunghai Railway and along the Shantung border where the capture of the province and Suchow-Fu, Nanking's chief base in North Kiangsu, appear to be the Northern objectives.

Nanking finds itself beset in other directions by the sudden appearance of Kwangsi rebels and the so-called Ironsides a few miles outside Changsha, in Hunan, after their expulsion from southern provinces which has caused a new threat likely to lead to the severance of Nanking's communications in the Yangtse Valley unless checked. With the district denuded of troops owing to the requirements of the northern war, the situation is very precarious and is aggravated by the presence of roving bands of Communist bandits who are very active in the valley.

Hankow has mobilized all available troops in the Changsha region to counter the invaders, who will possibly ally with the Communists, but indications point to the fact that Hankow is not the objective of the southern rebels, who are concentrating with a view to the possible capture of Kiukiang.

While the military situation continues full of moves of uncertainty, the Yangtse Valley dominates locally owing to the feeble authority asserted. Nevertheless the political forces which are slowly moving are likely to mold the course of events. Although the northern military coalition remains in fact an independent government comprising the northern militarists and the Kuomintang "left wingers," it is slow to assume shape owing to the difficulty of reconciling divergent views.

Reports indicate that Chang Hsueh-liang, Mukden leader, will possibly emerge as a force for peace between the belligerents by mobilizing sufficient troops to make his presence felt. Both sides are angling for his support, but compulsory peace is the only solution, which also finds favor in Shanghai commercial circles, which are hard hit by the adverse business situation and the fall of silver values, aggravated by the continuous warfare.

World Viewpoint Set for Rotarians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif—A plea that the Rotary Club movement be permitted to develop in accordance with the wishes of its members in the 64 countries into which it has penetrated was voiced at the closing session of the second district conference here by Edwin Robinson of Sheffield, Eng. Mr. Robinson is a member of the international finance committee and attended the conference as the representative of Eugene Newson, president of Rotary International, who is now in Europe.

Mr. Robinson said that Rotary is not international merely because it is called "Rotary International," but that its members throughout the world must become internationally minded. To do this, he said, they must recognize that Rotary ideals may be applied differently in different countries.

The conference was attended by more than 2000 Rotarians representing clubs in California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands. An invitation to hold the district conference in Honolulu in 1932 was extended to the conference. Arthur S. Crites of Bakersfield was elected district governor to succeed Harvey Lyon of Oakland.

NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL 'GRADS' PLAN REUNION

The annual reunion of the Newton High School Alumni Association will be held on the evening of June 5, the same night on which the Newton Tercentenary Pageant and elaborate programs of entertainment have been arranged.

At 6 p. m., "the clans will gather" in the Old Drill Hall, where regimental maneuvers, basketball games, track meets and dances will be held. At 6:30, the annual banquet will be held with election of officers. The Tercentenary Pageant will form at 8:15 at Newton Center Playground.

WORCESTER UNIONS BEGIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The five-day week was put into operation June 2 by five local unions of Worcester carpenters affiliated with the carpenters district council. This was the result of a referendum held at the meetings of the unions during the last few weeks.

Notices of this effect were mailed to all Worcester contractors employing members of local unions and according to officials of the council it is understood that the new schedule will be accepted by nearly all of them.

POLICEWOMEN TO CONFER

Under sponsorship of an international committee of which Vicountess Astor is the international chairman, leading policewomen, composing the International Association of Policewomen, are to meet in Boston for a week's conference from June 7 to 14, with headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

VERMONT CENSUS REPORT

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Census authorities announced today the population of Vermont, excepting the towns of Burke, Reading, Corinth, and Swanton, as 354,885. The 1920 census was 348,009.

Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOV. WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Tuesday, June 1, 1630—"The wind north-east, a small gale, with fair, clear weather; in the afternoon full south, and towards night a good gale. We stood west and by north. A woman in our ship fell in travail, and we sent and had a midwife out of the Jewel, which was so far ahead of us at this time (though usually we could spare her some sail) as we shot off a piece and lowered our topsails; then she brailed her sails and stayed for us. [A brail is a rope fastened to the lower and outer corner of a sail by which it can be pulled in without furling.] This evening we saw the new moon more than half an hour after sunset, being much smaller than it is at any time in England."

Wednesday, June 2—"The wind south-south-west, a handsome gale; very fair weather but still cold, and in the evening a great fog. We stood west and by north. Our captain, supposing us now to be near the coast, and knowing that to the south there were dangerous shoals, fitted on a new mainsail that was very strong, and double, and would not adventure with his old sails, as before, when he had sea-room enough."

"The Jewel baby," as we have called it, born three days ago, has lost its interest for the Arbella people, for we now have on board the flagship the youngest member of "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," born so near the coast as to be an American beyond dispute. That is, Governor Winthrop, the only person on board who has studied law (and that not very profoundly), refuses to deny the right of the proud parents and admirers to call "the Arbella baby" a genuine New Englander.

The process of signaling the Jewel by shooting "off a piece," and of sending the great skiff for their midwife, was watched with enthusiastic interest. The "brailing" of the Jewel's sails, so that we might overtake her, caused some disputing among the seamen as to the relative speed of the two ships, for the Arbella usually is in the lead.

After the early excitement had passed, the men and boys divided their interest between the advent of the new member and the activities of the crew of the Arbella in changing sails. We are being rigged for navigation in "close" waters, for there are islands and shoals to be avoided, and channels and bays to be entered should another storm drive us toward the coast. The lookout is to be doubled, and soundings are to be made with greater frequency. Pulse beats are quickening. We are approaching our destination. The new moon is a good omen, according to the seamen, and this is the second one since we sailed. Governor Winthrop does not cease to marvel that the moon seems smaller at sea than it did in England.

Roberts Installed in High Bench Post

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Owen J. Roberts was sworn in as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in the final day of the 1929 term, and the high tribunal adjourned to meet again next October.

Final decisions of the term were handed down and the installation ceremony was carried through in scenes of typical dignity and simplicity. Prompt disposal of cases left the high court practically caught up with current business.

The installation of Justice Roberts left the court once more with a full complement of nine judges. The ceremony followed the brief routine of such occasions. Mr. Roberts took his constitutional oath in the robing room, an ante-chamber outside the courtroom, in the presence of the other justices. A minute later the dignified judges, clad in black robes and preceded by the dominating figure of the Chief Justice, Charles E. Hughes, filed into the court, which in former days was the meeting place of the Senate, and took their places.

Mr. Roberts followed, but stopped at the desk of the clerk, who sits below the raised circular bench of the justices. Following the ancient cry of "Oyez, oyez, oyez!" those desiring "to do business" with the court were commanded to "draw near," and the Chief Justice thereupon announced Mr. Roberts' appointment. The second oath, the oath of office, was administered by the clerk following historic ritual.

MOON TO DELIVER ORATION

Prof. Parker Thomas Moon will deliver the Bunker Hill Day oration at the Charleston Armory, June 16. Prof. Moon is editor of the Political Science Quarterly and has served as professor of history and international relations at Columbia University since 1915.

BRITISH HOUSE HOLDS DEBATE ON NAVAL PACT

Conservatives Ask for Select Committee—U. S. Methods Not Applicable

LONDON (AP)—The statement that before signing the naval treaty, the country wanted to know more exactly to what it had committed itself was made by the former Premier, Stanley Baldwin, in moving a resolution in the House of Commons on June 2, that a select committee be appointed to report on the treaty.

The former Premier said that the Americans had had their investigation and were satisfied, adding, "Why shouldn't we have the same thing here in order that we may satisfy ourselves as to the effect of the treaty on ourselves?"

The country wanted to know before it was committed to the treaty, he continued, "whether our security in the first place remains, whether we shall be in a position in any circumstances to fulfill our own sacred obligations under the League of Nations, thirdly—which is the most important—how we stand and how we shall stand in the future with regard to European standards of naval construction.

Replying to the Conservative leader, Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, said that if the proposal of a select committee were adopted, it would affect the future relations between the Government and the House of Commons.

U. S. Senate Inquiries

Referring to the hearings on the naval treaty before a United States Senate committee in Washington, the Prime Minister said that this has been done in the United States because it was part and parcel of the ordinary procedure in the United States. That was not the case in England.

Judging by the press, continued the Prime Minister, "The opposition are in favor of no agreement at all. They are in favor of unbridled competition. If that policy were carried out expenditures would go up by the millions and millions and the expenditure would be absolutely wasted."

The Prime Minister added that if England was not to build in accordance with agreement with other powers, and if Mr. Baldwin thought a three power agreement was so unsatisfactory that it was wrong, then why did he send representatives to the Geneva conference of 1927 where only three powers were represented.

Group Questions Involved

The Premier said he could claim he had seen the advisability of a five power agreement while Mr. Baldwin had not. "The world does not consist of the United States and ourselves only, nor even of the Pacific group alone," said the Premier. "There is the Pacific and the European group and consideration of group questions is inseparable from any effective reduction of armament."

LONDON (AP) — Mr. MacDonald, British Prime Minister, said that there is no understanding or undertaking between the British Government and representatives of any other power or powers at the naval conference which is not set down in the naval disarmament treaty.

The Premier made no reply to a question by Col. John Gratton, Conservative member, who asked him if he was aware that it was being stated in the United States that there was an agreement between Great Britain and the United States as to modernization of the American battle fleet.

George Lambert, speaking for the Liberals in the debate on the naval treaty, on June 2 supported the Government, thus assuring a Government majority on the treaty question.

Geneva 1927 Conference Papers Are Asked For

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A request was made to the State Department for confidential memoranda pertaining to the unsuccessful Geneva naval conference of 1927 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 2, following its receipt of a secret document relating to the London conference.

The sugestion that the Geneva papers be obtained came from members of the committee who are opposed to the London treaty. The purpose in getting the Geneva document, it is understood, is to show the variance between the American proposal in 1927 and those contained in the London pact.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is examining the London document preliminary to asking their being made public. Whether the papers are published rests with the State Department.

Boston Police Raid Speakeasies

Four arrests and a few small seizures of liquor resulted from 64 raids made on speakeasies over the last week-end as a part of Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman's campaign to stamp out the liquor traffic in Boston. There were 140 arrests made on the streets for drunkenness, or 31 more than the previous week-end.

At one location 25 gallons of liquor were taken by the police, the largest haul for some time. Most of the other seizures ranged from a pint to two gallons. While the tangible results of the raids appear to be meager, police authorities declare that they speak well for the efforts of the various captains who have diminished the sale of liquor by their constant vigilance at the orders of the commissioner.

The speakeasy arrests were all made by the Dudley Street Station patrol.

BYRD TO GET MEDAL

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—The Cuban Geographic Society medal, awarded annually to the person performing the most outstanding scientific research exploration, was delivered to Harry F. Guggenheim, United States Ambassador, June 1, to be turned over to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, in recognition of South Pole flight.

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BOSTON, 10 Museum Road—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

BROOKLINE, MASS.— $47, 5 sunny rooms, bath, 2 porches; quiet open section; Reservoir Road, opposite Chestnut Hill golf course. ASP. 8733.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Heated sunny apartment of 7 rooms, bath, porch. 145 Winthrop Rd. Tel. Regent 8744.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large 6-room apartment, all improvements. Call,

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(Continued)

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VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 103 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

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SALESMAN wanted July 1 for high-grade refractories; engineering experience helpful, but not absolutely necessary; state your experience and salary desired. F. G. Box 265, Camden, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL for plain sewing. Protestant (white); $12 per week. E-53. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY, 20-25 years, as stenographer; institutional experience necessary. Box H-18. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 103 Gates Ave.—Centrally located; cheerful home for those needing rest and care; reasonable. ZILLA M. SANFORD. Prospect 1523.

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SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Eight-room, airy, comfortable, furnished house; porch, gardens, garage, modern conveniences, enclosed yard; June-Sept.; reasonable. Phone Scarsdale 112. P. O. Box 373.

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I WOULD like to get in touch with reliable manufacturer with sales force to handle low cost sheet metal article for electric fans. Box K-13. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Attractive single and double rooms, permanent or transients; available May 21. Tel. Kenmore 7247.

BOSTON, 29 Cumberland St.—Nicely furnished rooms, clean and airy, near Christian Science church; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Unusually large room arranged for light housekeeping; also small room. Tel. Copley 4668-J.

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NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 46 West 96th—Cheery, well-furnished room, bath, $8; large sitting room with alcove bedroom, kitchen privileges, $16. Call after 4 p. m. BLAKE.

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NEW YORK CITY, 335 W. 71st Street—Double room, bath adjoining. Phone Endicott 1706. Private house.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For gentlemen. Christian Scientists preferred, near 18th and Columbia Road. Phone evenings, Columbia 2420.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: PHILIP II.

Where: Spain.

When: Sixteenth century.

Why famous: As the son of the mighty Emperor Charles V, Philip became King of Spain, the country of his birth and education. Though the Emperor's attention might well have been absorbed by the bewilderingly complex affairs of his far-flung dominions, he yet contrived to keep a watchful eye upon the training of his royal son. Philip developed into a grave, a studious and a self-possessed man, taught to keep all the reins of government in his own hands and to trust no one. While the Spanish were devoted to this king with the tall figure and the long, sallow countenance so characteristic of the Spanish Philips—that countenance so frequently painted by the artist Velásquez—Philip was not attractive to the people of other lands.

When it suited the ambitions of Charles V, he delivered his provinces of the Netherlands into the keeping of Philip, for whom likewise he arranged a marriage with Mary of England; for at just that time Charles sought to foster a union of Spain, the Netherlands and England against France. He had not calculated upon the accession of Elizabeth to the throne of England, with which accession came England's rising colonial policy and her inevitable position as a rival and an enemy of Spain. Later, when the abdication of Charles took place, Philip was left with an immense realm to govern—one which straggled all the way from Italy, Naples and Sicily in the East, to Spain's American possessions in the New World. All the rest of his life Philip was tangled in warfare political and religious; in the latter he appeared as champion of the cause of the Roman Catholic Church, becoming virtually a religious fanatic.

For many persons of today the most interesting thing about Philip II is the fact that he was responsible for one of the world's most striking buildings—the Escorial, set amidst the Guadarrama Mountains, not far from Madrid. In the act of keeping a vow which he had made in battle, Philip began the erection of the Escorial which was designed as a monastery, but later it occurred to him that he might make it his country residence as well. The result of the labors of 20 years, this building remains today "of unrivalled rhythm and harmony and exquisite proportions." As massive, solid and gray as the mountains themselves, the Escorial bears scarcely a scar in witness of its age. Monastery, cathedral, royal Pantheon, including vast cloisters, endless corridors leading to countless apartments, the Escorial is almost terrifying until one comes to the charming rooms in which Philip himself lived. They alone are simply beautiful, throbbingly alive, filled with the plain but rich furniture and with a few personal possessions of the King. Upon one side they adjoin the cathedral, upon the other offer a radiant view through lattices upon the box-borders of the formal garden where nightingales sing, to steep mountainsides laden with the scent of cystus and thyme.

Brevities

Boston Herald: We suppose those Washington correspondents call it a heated debate because they are too polite to say half-baked.

Passing Show: An ex-sailor with a pure soprano voice is to appear on the music halls. If he has a vibrato, he should be able to shiver his timbres.

A Word a Day

A Priori

The logician has two general forms of reasoning, *a priori* and *a posteriori;* the former is a deducing of effects from known causes, and the latter, an inferring of causes from known effects. In Latin, *a priori* meant "from the former," and *a posteriori,* "from the latter."

In *a priori* reasoning we make a study of the antecedent cause in order to understand what is inherent in the consequent effect; for instance, we study about God in order to learn more about man made in His image and likeness. A detective is usually a student of *a posteriori* reasoning, studying all the various phases of an effect in order to arrive at the cause.

A pri-o'-ri is accented on the second syllable of the second word; the preferred pronunciation calls for the *a* long as in *late,* first *i* as in *it, o* long as in *old,* second *i* long as in *ice.* A po-ste-ri-o'-ri has principal accent on the fourth syllable of the second word; sound *a* as in *late,* first *o* short as in *odd, e* as in *eve,* first *i* as in *it,* second *o* as in *old,* second *i* as in *ice.*

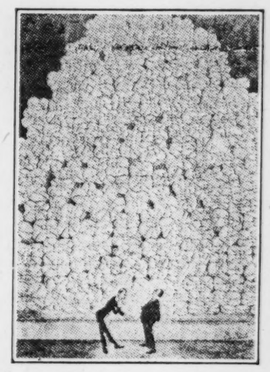
"A priori reasoning proves man to be inherently good."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

ONLY from the tree that is sound cometh sound fruit.—CHINESE PROVERB.

In Lighter Vein



Aussie

"I've been through all these old papers, sir, and I find them absolutely useless; I think they might be destroyed."

"All right, then, have them burnt. But first of all make copies of each in duplicate, in case of emergency."

Fooled the Rabbit

Two Negroes were sent to the market to buy a live rabbit. After making their purchase, and while on their way to make the delivery, the rabbit scampered away. The one who had been carrying the animal sat down and shook with laughter.

His companion said, "What you-all laughin' at?"

"Look at dat ol' rabbit run de wrong way! Ah got de address in man pocket."

Doubted

"Your Honor," said the witness, "you may take my statement as being absolutely correct. I have been wedded to truth since my childhood."

"Quite possible," said the judge, "but what the court wants to know is, how long have you been a widower?"—*Montreal Star.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon the Boss was stretched out on the lawn and about all he seemed to want to do was make funny noises with little blades of grass—
But suddenly Jimmie came dashing along on his bicycle with a lot of exciting news about something—
COMING!
THE WORLD'S GRE
Then you should have seen the Boss get out his bicycle and go lickity-split down the street with Jimmie and me right after him!
And we didn't stop until we came to a big signboard that had a lot of pictures of animals and people on it and told about a circus or something like that-
And the Boss looked at it an awful long time and kept saying "Oh Boy!" so I guess a circus is something that's very important and exciting!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cast Upon the Waters

St. Louis, Mo.

FOR days and nights on end the rain had been coming down. The lower Mississippi Valley was flooded. An endless sheet of water met the eyes of those who gazed out from the levees where they worked. Boats went up and down the flooded district gathering refugees from treetops, from little juts of land and from off the roofs of houses afloat upon the river's crest.

These people were brought into settlements which were protected by high levees. There they were housed, warmed, clothed and fed by their more fortunate neighbors. Every garment that could be spared from family wardrobes was mustered to replace those swept away by the waters.

A minister's wife, Mrs. W., was gathering up all the clothes she could possibly part with. She picked up a blue woolen dress, the main part of her favorite costume, so practical and good-looking, warm and comfortable, one of those dresses one likes to "live in." She had taken it from the closet because she had seen a woman over at the refugee camp who seemed to need it and whose poor clothes were not only thin, but ragged.

She was holding the dress up in front of her, looking at it wistfully when a friend came in, and seeing it said, "You're surely not going to send that dress to those people? It's the most becoming thing you've ever worn."

"Yes, I am. Let me do it right now before I change my mind," and Mrs. W. resolutely laid the garment on top of the things she was sending away.

The joy of the recipient was beyond description. Her despondency was turned into hope and she was able to face the future with a new confidence.

Days passed, the rain ceased, and with the coming of the sun the waters receded. The refugee camp was broken, the people had returned to their homes and their farming.

One day Mrs. W., wearing a new dress, was met on the street by her friend. After a short conversation, she said, "I just want to tell you about the beautiful thing that happened to me: a friend sent me some clothes to make over for the children, and in the box was this lovely dress for myself! It is even better than the one I gave away. As if I hadn't been repaid a thousandfold by the changed look in that woman's eyes and her happiness in the possession of that other dress—then this—it is too much!"

The Rescue

Chicago, Ill.

A STAR swimmer taking part in a swimming event at the Lake Shore Athletic Club owes all to one of the spectators.

It was the end of the 220-yard breast-stroke race and great cheers swept the crowd of spectators. One of those spectators was Lawrence Barr, and he was clad in dinner clothes. But this attire, although it had not been created for the water, made no difference to the wearer when he caught a cry for help, borne to him above the din of applause for the new champion.

Johnny Rea, a noted swimmer, was suddenly seized with cramps. He shouted for help, but his cries were drowned by the cheering; coming up again he repeated his cry in vain. The other swimmers were crawling from the tank exhausted.

The cheering continued, it rose in one great volume of sound. The third time Rea came up calling for help his cry was heard by one man, Lawrence Barr, who plunged into the water and pulled him to safety.

Odds and Ends

Good Roads in Iowa

Iowa ranks at or near the top in highway construction plans for 1930, as approximately $33,000,000 will be spent on the construction of 1000 miles of paving.

Captain Palmer

The first white man to view the antarctic mainland was Captain Nathaniel B. Palmer, a native of Stonington, Conn., who sighted it in 1820 while on a sealing expedition.

Basketball

Basketball had its inception in 1891 at the Y. M. C. A. in Springfield, Mass., in response to a demand for an indoor game to take the place of football and baseball.

Bascule Bridge

One of the largest bascule bridges (one end balanced by the other) in the world is at Los Angeles Harbor, Calif., and is so perfectly balanced that the strength of one man is sufficient to raise it.

French City Forests

City forests, with a total of 5,000,000 acres, are owned and operated by 11,000 municipalities of France.

Stopping the Clack-Clack

A number of turnstiles in a New York subway station have been equipped with a silencing device in the noise-abatement crusade.

Uxmal in Chicago

A group of the great temple halls of Uxmal, in Yucatan, Mex., built about 500 A. D., will be reproduced at the World's Fair, to be held in Chicago in 1933, from drawings and photographs made by the Tulane University expedition.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Papal v. Civil Power in Malta

THE storm long brewing in Malta between the Government and the Roman Catholic hierarchy has finally broken out sensationally in an attempt of a fanatic to shoot the Maltese Prime Minister, Lord Strickland.

The basic facts are clear. Malta has a population of about 250,000, almost all of whom are of Phœnician descent and speak a Phœnician dialect. The islands contain the principal British naval base in the Mediterranean, and till 1921 were governed by Great Britain with the assistance of the professional and propertied classes, largely Italian in sympathy. In that year, however, a self-governing Constitution was brought into effect, and Lord Strickland, a gentleman of Maltese descent on his mother's side and for many years a member of the British House of Commons, set to work to build up a popular party which would be proud of the Phœnician traditions of Malta and would look to England rather than Italy for its external inspiration and allegiance.

A few years ago Lord Strickland's Constitutional Party defeated the Nationalist Party at the polls. Lord Strickland is an earnest Roman Catholic, as are practically all the island's people. Something more than a year ago a certain Father Carta was sent from Italy to discipline a Maltese religious house, and ordered the transfer to Sicily of a member named Father Micallef. It was widely believed that Father Micallef was a supporter of the Constitutional Party and that his deportation was prompted by political rather than religious considerations. Lord Strickland refused to issue the permits necessary to allow Father Micallef to leave the island—to the vehemently expressed indignation of the Archbishop at this interference of civil authority with the working of ecclesiastical discipline.

In an attempt to settle the dispute the Pope, with the consent of the British Government, dispatched to the island as special commissioner Mgr. Pascal Robinson, an Irish prelate of wide experience. Following Monsignor Robinson's report, Cardinal Gasparri, Vatican Secretary of State, sent a strong letter to the Maltese prelates, supporting their view and animadverting in no uncertain terms on the conduct of Lord Strickland.

The latest stage of dispute opened a few weeks ago. With the campaign for general election for a new Parliament in full swing, the Archbishop of Malta and the Bishop of Gozo issued a "pastoral," stating in unequivocal terms that any person who voted for Lord Strickland's party would be guilty of mortal sin and would be refused the ministrations of the Roman Catholic Church until "repentance." They followed this by a further edict placing a similar ban on anybody who dared read or print the two newspapers which supported Lord Strickland. To this the Prime Minister replied by obtaining approval from the Governor of the island for a suspension of the elections on the ground that the church proclamation was in effect a denial of the system of responsible government granted by Britain. The issue in Malta may have once been confused. The action of the prelates has made it simple. It is whether a citizen is entitled to vote according to his own conscience in a democratic country. Unless that privilege is safeguarded, true self-government ceases to exist in Malta and political power passes from the people and their representatives to the priests.

Fame and Bernard Shaw

THE issue of a collected edition of an author's works sets the seal upon his contemporary fame. It cannot, of course, prevent the possibility that posterity may deliver an unfavorable judgment upon him, but it does establish the important historical fact that, in his own day and by his own people, he has been considered a craftsman of a high order. The publication now of the collected dramas, novels, pamphlets, and criticisms of G. Bernard Shaw is as near an official recognition of his literary eminence as it is possible for Britain to bestow.

Few things about Mr. Shaw are more interesting or significant than the growth of his reputation and popularity. Today he enjoys a world-wide fame that reminds one of the position of Voltaire in an earlier age, and the commercial success of his plays and books is such as to make him one of the largest contributors to the National Exchequer. Yet in the first nine years of his literary life in London he earned no more than £6, and, in common with Sir Walter Scott alone among the greatest British men of letters, he did not begin his most valuable work until after forty. Even then wide recognition, as distinct from that of coteries and cliques, was long denied him, not indeed coming unreservedly and overwhelmingly until the production of "Saint Joan" a few years ago.

Yet the importance of "Saint Joan" in Mr. Shaw's literary experience may easily be exaggerated. Had that play never been written he would still have become enormously popular round about 1924. It is not he, but the British public, that has changed in the last decade. All his life Mr. Shaw has been an aggressive Socialist, a teetotaler, and a nonsmoker—and thirty years since any such individual was looked upon askance. But in the last ten years public opinion in these matters, as well as in literary tastes, has been revolutionized. Many in England neither drink nor smoke, and the Socialist Labor Party is the strongest single political organization in the country. The veils that formerly hid Mr. Shaw's luster have thus been removed, and his popularity is consequently to the historian an invaluable indication of the development of British public opinion.

"Full Speed Ahead"—"Aye, Aye, Sir"

"FULL speed ahead," is the signal from President Hoover on law enforcement. He gave it by signing the bill which transfers from the Treasury to the Department of Justice the responsibility for apprehending violators of the liquor laws. Attorney-General Mitchell received the signal and immediately disclosed steps already begun to transmute it into action. He announced that assistant United States attorneys throughout the country have been summoned to Washington to confer upon better coördination in the detection and prosecution of lawbreakers. Mr. Mitchell also made it known that special agents have been dispatched to all parts of the Nation to encourage intensive action against violators.

The transfer, involving 2000 federal employees, will take effect July 1. Accompanying it, a thorough reorganization of enforcement forces and reduction in prohibition administration units from twenty-seven to ten is expected. The new law carries into effect a favorite project of the President and a major recommendation of the Wickersham commission.

To those who have fallen into the thoughtless habit of scoffing at any effort of the United States to control the liquor traffic, this change comes as merely "one more step in the futile attempt to make the Government a chaperone over every citizen." Of course, it is no such thing. This is no move to place the citizen under surveillance, but a logical, reasoned measure to combat an organized, debauching traffic, which is and always has been the enemy of both citizen and Government.

Strangely enough, those who ask for state control of liquor and decry the use of federal power to stop its manufacture and sale are quick to recognize and commend the efficacy of federal action against other lawless traffic. They agree that it is effective and preferable against the sellers of narcotics, the peddlers of obscene literature, and use of the mails to defraud. It is common knowledge that violation of a federal statute usually brings swifter and surer punishment than the breaking of state laws.

Why, then, say that the Government of the United States must surrender to one outlaw, the liquor traffic? This latest enforcement reform is a denial of any such necessity. Every citizen who recognizes that alcohol is an enemy and that it resists any government—local or national—which seeks to curb it, will uphold every such effort to strengthen the arm which is best able to cope with it. The signal is "full speed ahead"—not backward.

Only a Step Across "the Pond"

EVIDENCE of growing neighborliness of the world is not lacking when, as was announced May 22, a group of citizens in Boston, Mass., quietly contributes $41,000 for the restoration of the ancient St. Botolph's tower in Boston, Eng., before making known to the public the intention of raising $50,000 for that purpose.

Nor is this the only exchange of courtesies between the two cities. The reconstruction of the old chapel of St. Botolph's in 1855 was greatly facilitated by three American citizens then residing in London. The memorial tablet to the Rev. John Cotton was placed there by American descendants and friends. The St. Botolph Club of Boston, Mass., which takes its name from the Saxon monk who founded old Boston, has many valuable relics of the mother town. There are gifts from the English town in Trinity Church, Christ Church, King's Chapel, City Hall, First Church of Boston and the Public Library, while the State Street Trust Company in Boston, Mass., has a flagstone at its entrance which came from the Guildhall in old Boston.

These are physical evidences of the ties that exist between the Old and the New World; and no less tangible evidence of common aims and traditions may be seen in the numerous affable exchanges of visits between representatives of American and English communities of the same names.

The will to good will has found most helpful allies in the speedy modern facilities for travel and communication. No longer is there a "Far East" nor an "Away Out West." The farthest country is becoming an adjacent country. As ready communication narrows the time diameter of the world, it multiplies interrelations and broadens social horizons.

Therefore, the proposal that Massachusetts aid in restoring an old English landmark is more than a friendly gesture between two cities: it points to an acceptance of the fact that traditions are not necessarily national. St. Botolph's in Boston town is, after all, only a step across "the pond." Its ancient tower is dear to the hearts of American as well as British Bostonians—and almost as available.

"As Telephone Operators Go . . ."

WHEN, the other day, not only President Hoover but his distinguished legislative colleagues in House and Senate alike spoke out in unaccustomed unanimity against the automatic telephone, the Great Public, although inclined to sympathize, also raised its eyebrows a polite degree or two. Exactly why, it inquired, was all this fuss?

Now it can be told. Washington telephone operators, it is whispered in Places Where Secrets Are Disclosed, are especially charming. It's their voices, you know. Those clear, dulcet tones sweetly inquiring one's every whim, patiently puzzling out one's juggled numbers, calmly moderating one's fuss and bother, soothing one's ire, have ingratiated themselves into the hearts of eminent officials. Surely the life of a president or a congressman need not be deprived of its sunshiny patches! In a mechanical age must everything be mechanized? "Take away our icemen if you must," the legislators cried, "mechanize our cooks, metamorphose our housemaids into vacuum cleaners, but leave, oh, leave our telephone voices."

Of course, orators on the floor of the Senate could not be so direct as all this. Parliamentary proprieties, you see. So they masked their devotion to the telephone voice under more elusive arguments.

"Shall I be an employee of the telephone company?" cried one senator. Nobody answered "Yes." Nobody answered "No!"

"Take this disgraceful contraption away," spluttered another.

But beneath all this rhetoric the flame burned pure. The Society for the Preservation of Telephone Operators was behind it all.

Yet there are signs that even the best efforts in that cause may be in vain. The automatic telephone, industrial engineers whisper to us, is bound to come. So, perhaps, we must sing farewell to the telephone operator, as she is now known. Are there better words than Saki's?

"She was a good telephone operator, as telephone operators go. And as telephone operators go, she went."

London, Old and New

WITHIN one week recently the unique experience was given to London of linking up its remotest past, lost in the mists of the Roman occupation, with its most immediate future, planned to follow the tendencies which have hitherto been apparently only vaguely understood by the architects who were carrying out, in a haphazard and desultory way, the vast task of rebuilding the city and the West End. This fascinating glimpse into the past and the future was afforded by the almost simultaneous publication of the last volume of the official inventory of London's historical monuments and of a scheme that will finally convert Park Lane, London's most famous residential quarter, into a busy center of shopping and hotel life.

The five volumes in which the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in England has stored up the fruits of its six years' labors contain an exhaustive survey of antiquarian London from the days of Roman rule to the end of Queen Anne's reign in 1714. But between the minute descriptions of the monuments of old London, from Westminster Abbey to the Tower, from Southwark Cathedral to the Greenwich Observatory, and from Eltham Palace in Kent to Brooke House in Hackney, there emerges a distinct picture of the drift, during the latter part of that period, of the city merchants eastward and the concentration of the fashionable world in what was later to become known as the West End of London.

The modern tendency of London's development, which is perhaps best exemplified by the gradual transformation of Park Lane into a business district, is decidedly in the opposite direction. This curious change in orientation was not, to be sure, accomplished at one stroke. Park Lane, in particular, saw the English aristocracy give way to the very determined clan of the Forsytes already in Victorian days. It was the last to continue its resistance to the apparently irresistible march of business westward. Indeed, till a few years ago it was still hoped to preserve Park Lane as an oasis of exclusiveness and rank between the ever deepening roar of the commercial highways of Oxford Street and Kensington High Street.

The demolition of Grosvenor House, followed almost immediately by the sale of Dorchester House, made the first gap in the seemingly most impregnable residential street in the world. It was swiftly and inevitably followed by the conversion of a large number of private houses, once the abodes of wealth and fashion, into business offices. This change is, besides, accompanied by the steady transference of the large hotels from the Strand to Mayfair. In a few years, indeed, Park Lane will be in the position of combining hotel and business life to a degree unknown in any other part of London. It is, however, the proposed erection of a row of high-class shops in Park Lane that puts the finishing touch to the drift of business to the residential strongholds of Mayfair and, what is more important, registers the passing of another monument of London's history.

Editorial Notes

Those deans of seventeen American colleges who recently went on record as opposed to "warfare" between freshmen and sophomores, a custom thought to have been in the interest of college welfare and student "esprit de corps," have apparently come to the conclusion that conflicts between courses is a sufficiently stimulating factor to keep the educational melting pot from boiling over.

Eugene C. Hultman, Boston's new police commissioner, has declared that the speakeasy raids he has inaugurated are not patterned after the "new broom" idea, but will continue until either the broom or the speakeasies wear out. A remarkable feature of the law enforcement broom is said to be that its strength and efficiency are increased through usage.

A recent news item says that New Hampshire women wear on an average ten pairs of stockings a year, the price spent for each pair being a few cents less than $1.50. What would almost $15 a year for stockings have looked like on the yearly budget—if such a thing had been kept—of the American housewife of two generations ago? Who said "hard times"?

Infringement of a copyright on a certain song discloses a valuation placed on it of $1,000,000. Income tax collectors show a lively interest in the royalties on popular ballads which, while ephemeral, indicate a permanent interest by the public in such intangible things as a theme and a refrain. "Bought for a song" is losing its force.

With the senior classes at Princeton and Rutgers voting their preference for the Phi Beta Kappa key to the athletic letter, it certainly cannot be claimed that athletics are overemphasized at all the colleges in the United States.

Final evacuation of the Rhineland by French troops finds many a French and German eye dimmed by farewells. Living together, these two peoples have proved that personal contact breaks down even the strongest barriers.

Belated Justice to a Patriotic American President

A Review of Rutherford B. Hayes: Statesman of Reunion. By H. J. Eckenrode. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

JUST fifty years ago President Rutherford B. Hayes rode away from the White House after an administration which it was the fashion of the time to describe as commonplace, puritanical and drab. It never occurred to any chronicler of the time to describe him as one of the great Presidents, or to discern in his administration any notable contribution to our national progress. Like Calvin Coolidge, in a later era, he succeeded an administration so subjected to popular criticism that the placid current of his own régime met general approval, even though it awakened no enthusiasm. Throughout it all he had to bear the sneers of those partisans who held his claim to the office he filled tainted with fraud.

"His Fraudulency" was the title which a peculiarly virulent New York newspaper habitually applied to him. He was a typical representative of the American resident of a middle-West small town—the first of that type to occupy the White House, though for a time thereafter the type became normal. But the bourgeoise thought and habits of Hayes, the devoted teetotalism of his wife, the lack of any of the practices or convictions of the militarists who had preceded him, the religious orthodoxy and the absence of anything like intellectual or political audacity in the Hayes household, were all characteristic of his day. Curiously, the American people whose own qualities were thus faithfully reflected, laughed at the Hayes menage. They wanted something more spectacular in the White House.

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After the lapse of half a century comes this biography of Hayes, written by one who has the political insight to discern the really notable achievements of an Administration so long unthinkingly dismissed as commonplace. He makes no effort to depict Hayes as a "great" man, intellectually or politically. He does show him to have been essentially a good man, modest and kindly of disposition, honest, strong enough to stand against unworthy influences, and patriotic enough to reject as President sectional policies by which as a politician he had not scorned to profit. Withal Mr. Eckenrode does not make of the subject of his study a hero in any respect. With a vein of humor, not far short of disparagement, he traces the cautious steps by which Hayes made progress upward in politics. Always he was the moderate man. His biographer moralizes thus on the wisdom of moderation:

> The wages of sin is death; so is the wages of virtue. The wages of moral mediocrity is life. Criminal and saint alike go to the scaffold. The average man is safe. Criminal and saint alike are ineffective; he who compromises accomplishes. Rutherford B. Hayes, whose cool brain knew not the meaning of fanaticism, talked against slavery because it was natural and expedient to do so, and later in Congress he voted for the excesses of his party because to vote against them meant political ruin, yet when, as the result of such compliances, power came to him, he wielded that power for the public welfare. And in doing so he served his country better than the rigid moralists who make no trades with conscience.

Entering the war a full-fledged major, though wholly without military experience, his war record was creditable, though not spectacular. He was not one to let his men alone do the actual fighting, and at South Mountain he sustained a severe wound, while in other engagements he had horses shot under him as he rode at the head of his troops—according to the custom of those days of more spectacular warfare. Like most genuine fighters, he had neither hatred nor contempt for his enemy, and his letters home showed the respect in which he held the Confederates.

Once, disgusted by some demagogy of the G. A. R., he was brave enough to write:

> The truth is the men of the South believed in their theory of the Constitution; there was plausibility—perhaps more than plausibility—in the states rights doctrine under the terms and in the history of the Constitution. Lee and Jackson fought for their convictions, for their country as they had been educated to regard it.

Perhaps it was this quality of soldierly respect for a gallant foe that in his later presidential days enabled him to bring to an end the ghastly tragedy of reconstruction in the South. He was elected to Congress while still at the front, but stayed on the firing line, leaving his congressional chair vacant until after peace was declared.

* * *

In campaigns he was always regular. In Congress he made a gesture of independence by offering an amendment to the caucus suggestion of full suffrage for the Negroes. Hayes suggested an educational qualification, but recoiled before the rage of the radicals, and failed to press his point. Afterward he was as active as any in advancing the policy which made the Negro, only one generation from the Congo, the political equal of the most highly educated white.

Perhaps it was the feeling that he was out of touch with his party that made him dislike Congress. At any rate he leaped at a nomination for governor, and was elected, though the State chose a Democratic legislature, and sent his opponent, Allen G. Thurman, to the United States Senate.

There used to be a pleasantry in Washington to the effect that in presidential years few senators would walk past the White House without looking longingly on that symbol of political success, pulling down their waistcoats, squaring their shoulders, and murmuring introspectively, "Well, why not?" Governor Hayes promptly developed this attitude. Why not himself become President? In pursuit of this ambition he became a good governor, but a better politician, and in 1876 the prized nomination came to him not because of his eminence, but because his rivals were too eminent. Blaine, Oliver P. Morton, Conkling, Bristow, were all far better known than Hayes—but they were too well known. The politicians, as they often do, sought safe mediocrity in their candidate.

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The chapters in which Mr. Eckenrode tells of the campaign that led up to the famous contested election of 1876, of the political intrigue which caused the contest and the chicane involved in its settlement, are a most interesting contribution to American political history. Indeed, one cannot be well informed on the politics of that tumultuous period without reading at least this part of this biography in connection with "The Tragic Era," by Claude Bowers.

The Nation seems to have passed beyond peril of a recurrence of such days of political passion. Hughes in 1916 went to bed thinking himself President, as Hayes in 1876 retired thinking himself beaten. The day brought reversal of the conditions in both instances, but in the later election no cry of fraud was raised. In 1876 the political temper was, perhaps, less placid, and a narrow margin of Democratic votes, won in states lately in rebellion, was overturned by scheming journalists and perniciously practical politicians.

It was the very irony of politics that Rutherford B. Hayes, seated in the White House as the result of control of southern elections by federal troops, should have been the instrument by which the troops were withdrawn from the South and free elections once more permitted its people. The beneficiary of Negro votes in the southern states, he, against the frantic protests of his party, restored white supremacy by recalling the bayonets which had supported the black voters.

* * *

In accomplishing this he had to fight, and overthrow, the cabal of radical senators whom this author calls "the oligarchy." Indeed, the Administration of Hayes was notable for the first successful stand of the Executive against senatorial domination. Grant had given supine obedience to senatorial demands. Johnson had fought only to be beaten and have his Administration reduced to impotence. Hayes, a milder mannered man than either of his predecessors, in fact the least combative of public men, challenged the senatorial dictators and defeated them. He summarily ended their endeavors to keep the southern states indefinitely in the status of subjugated provinces. He restored white supremacy in that section. He fought the Senate on the issue of civil service reform and won—unhorsing Conkling in his own domain, for which that powerful boss took revenge by refusing to permit a New York Republican convention to adopt resolutions upholding the legality of Hayes's election.

He strove to secure fair treatment for the Indians, and went far toward correcting the scandalous abuses of the Indian Bureau. Withal he "played politics." Make no mistake about that! When he withdrew military support of Republican officeholders in the South he gave the officials, who thereupon were ousted, fat federal jobs. And even as he checked federal interference with southern elections, he refused to permit the laws which upheld that interference to be repealed.

But in doing his most useful deeds he estranged his party—perhaps not its rank and file, but certainly its leaders. And so when the end of his Administration approached he saw the futility of seeking a renomination and announced his contentment with a single term.

* * *

Not only had he gone far toward reuniting a country torn by civil war, and re-establishing the authority of the Executive long invaded by the Senate, but in his domestic life in the White House he had set an example for all Americans. Lucy Webb Hayes, the mistress of the executive mansion, was first of the hostesses there to banish wine from the presidential table. Ridicule was her lot, as indeed it was the reward of the President himself for many of his endeavors to improve the Government. But simple, kindly, unaffected as they were, the Hayeses had that quality known as backbone, and when social or political reforms were decreed by them they made the decrees effective.

Mr. Eckenrode has made both a readable and a valuable book on a subject which most Americans would have thought incapable of arousing interest. It is a real contribution to American political history.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Some "Keeley Cure" Facts and Figures

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Owing to the fact that I saw recently a newspaper article purporting to show that the number of patients taking the Keeley cure had doubled since prohibition came into effect in the United States, I called on the former general manager of the Keeley Institute, who began with it in the nineties and continued until 1920. He probably knows more about the Keeley cure in the past than any other man. He said that with all its former branches it was a poor year when the Keeley system did not do ten times as much business as at present.

He also said that in years past he had traveled from coast to coast visiting the institute's branches, and that he did not think there were more than three or four today doing a profitable business. The reason the parent institute at Dwight, Ill., has as many patients as it has is, he said, because so many inebriates who in former times would have gone to other Keeley institutes—or to other drink cures which have since vanished—now concentrate there, it being one of the very few institutions of the kind remaining.

Official figures which came from Martin Nelson, secretary of the Keeley Institute at Dwight last year, disprove the statement in the clipping that the institute last year "had more liquor cases than in any other year of its existence except 1894." These figures go back only to 1900. Before that the institute will give out nothing, saying the records were burned. However, there is documentary evidence available showing that, as against the 784 patients Dwight had last year, for five years starting with 1891 the Keeley system did an average business of 40,000 or more a year.

The comparison of last year's figures with those of 1920 at Dwight makes it look bad for prohibition, but Mr. Nelson explained to me that the institute had sold its big plant to the United States Government in 1920, and a story had been circulated widely that the Keeley cure was going out of business. The story was printed all over the country, and had the result of stopping people from coming. He said that it was only last year getting over the effects of this unfavorable publicity.

The single building now in use is a bungalow, as against a plant costing $500,000, which has been converted into a war veterans' hospital. The proposed new buildings spoken of in the clipping are the large residence of the mother of Dr. J. H. Oughton, president of the institute, now too big for her alone and too extensive to sell to anyone in the town of 1200, and the stable adjoining. The institute has been talking for a year of remodeling these buildings, and probably will. If it does, its plant will still be small in comparison with its former outfit, which included a 100-room hotel.

It appears the more absurd for anyone to say that the Keeley Institute is doing more business now than ever when, in looking over the files of a magazine published by the Keeley "alumni," I found, for instance, that the annual convention of the "Keeley League," made up of men who had taken the cure, was held in 1896 in the State House at Indianapolis, and was welcomed by the Governor of the State, and also that a large women's convention, known as the Keeley League Auxiliary, had preceded it.

Chicago, Ill. FREDERIC W. CARR.

"Marginal Comments in Books"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of May 8 was published a letter from J. R. Griffith of Tulsa, Okla., headed "Marginal Comments in Books."

Perhaps no force of attendants in any library has time for "careful and frequent survey of the pages of books," but that work can be easily done by the users of the books if the library will first cease to issue any for two weeks while all stock is thoroughly cleaned. The few still out after that period would be penalty books, easily cleaned as they came in. Then, upon reopening, the library should prominently display at the desk where books are issued a sign:

EXAMINE BOOK BEFORE LEAVING BUILDING.
YOU WILL BE CHARGED WITH ANY DEFACEMENT FOUND WHEN YOU RETURN IT LATER.

If a patron examines his book and finds defacement, reporting it before leaving the building, the last number on the book's card will locate the culprit.

Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y. FLORENCE NELCAMP.